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## GERMANS FIGHTING IN DESPERATION TO AVERT A DISASTER

Throw In Huge Reserves  
To Hold Lines At  
Cambrai

## VIOLENT STRUGGLE

Reaches Limit Of Human  
Endurance And Decision  
Soon Is Inevitable

## ADVANCE STEADILY

British Draw Ring Tighter  
Around Cambrai And  
Victory Is Certain

(French Wireless)

Lyons, direct, October 3.—The British attacked on Tuesday evening the German lines north of St. Quentin as far as Le Cateau. They reached the Beaurevoir-Fonsomme Road three kilometers further east and captured the defenses south of Le Cateau.

The pressure of the British continues around Cambrai, where they have entered the suburb of Neuville St. Remy to the north of the town.

From the British front it is reported that the German armies are retreating on the north and south of the La Bassée Canal, that is to say, from Armentières towards Lille on the one side and from Lens to Douai on the other side. This retreat of the German troops is the result of the rapid advance of the Allies in Belgium between Roulers and Menin in the direction of Courtrai, an advance which threatens to outflank the region of Lille-Roubaix-Turcoing.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

A long and bitter battle is still raging but it has turned as definitely in our favor that it is not premature to call it a great victory. The enemy's desperate doggedness and endurance is alone warding off an immeasurable disaster.

By the afternoon yesterday the Australians had breached the Wiancourt-Beaurevoir line, which is the last forward outpost of defense of the Hindenburg system. They thus gave the French flank covering for the capture of St. Quentin.

Germans Know Disaster Impends

The way the whole German resistance has stiffened during the past few days is remarkable and would seem to indicate the sudden consciousness of the enemy that he is fighting with his back to the wall. This is confirmed by the suddenness and scarcely subdued savagery of the prisoners taken recently.

Northward of the chief tactical gain, the battle swayed with incredible fury. We gained and maintained the high ground between Crevecoeur and Rumilly, sending back batches of prisoners which by nightfall totaled over 1,700. The Canadians fought heavy odds in numbers in the spirit of men who would not be brooked and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

In Flanders the Belgians, pushing or through the mud, which was often up to their hips, drew nearer to Roulers, taking Hoogstede and Handzame.

Our 2nd Army, equally handicapped by the condition of the ground, continued to open a great crab-claw towards Armentières and took Le Besset, north of that town.

Our air-men dropped over thirty tons of bombs on likely spots.

Is Climax Of War

This morning the opposition of the enemy is increasing as reinforcements appear in the line. The whole of the Hindenburg Line below Belloucourt Tunnel is now reported to be in our hands and strong patrols were working through the tunnel and the many lateral galleries.

This morning the Australians are exploiting yesterday's gains and going on; likewise the English and

(Continued on Page 12)

## Turkey Informs Germany It Intends To Make Peace With Allies, London Hears

Berlin Gives Assurance It Will Send Military Forces  
To Occupy Bulgaria; Kaiser's Troops Join  
Austrians In Sofia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—The Daily News correspondent at Zurich states that Turkey has informed Germany of her determination to propose peace with the Allies. The German Government, in its reply, assured Turkey of her intention to occupy Bulgaria with military forces.

A Bulgarian official communiqué announces that an armistice was signed on the evening of September 29 and exhorts the nation to be calm the day of a definitive peace being near.

London, October 3.—Reuter's agency learns that some delay is to be expected in carrying out the terms of the Bulgarian armistice owing to the congestion of the railways and roadways due to the present demoralized Bulgarian army. There is no confirmation from any quarter of the enemy reports with regard to the military movements of the Austrians and Germans in the Balkans. Any way, the Allied Command has the matter well in hand.

With regard to Turkey no definite change has occurred but there are persistent rumors in financial circles which coming events may well justify.

While the immediate and prospective advantages of the surrender of Bulgaria are fully recognized, the newspapers here are uttering warnings against over optimism. It is pointed out that even if the downfall of Turkey speedily followed the hardest part of the Allies' military task would still remain.

The papers deprecate basing undue optimism on the surrender of Bulgaria, declaring that the task of the Allies in the West is still stupendously difficult. Similarly the American newspapers are far from assuming that the war is over and urge re-

doubled effort as the opportunity is ripe to completely defeat Germany on the battlefield.

Amsterdam, October 2.—A message from Vienna states that Austrian and German troops have arrived in Sofia.

London, October 3.—A French communiqué from the Eastern front reports: On the 1st French cavalry played a particularly brilliant part in the operations which preceded the signing of the armistice. After entering Prilep on September 23 we captured considerable booty, after which we vigorously co-operated with the infantry in overcoming the enemy resistance before Veles. The cavalry turned the defenses of Veles by following almost impassable mountain paths, then dashing into the enemy lines, and on September 29 came within sight of Uskub which our men carried off in sheer fighting, holding on despite furious counter-attacks aided by fresh Bulgarian reinforcements.

During this operation, which was carried out with the greatest daring, the cavalry took 400 prisoners, including 200 Germans, and captured seven heavy guns, a large number of horses and cattle, and a train laden with corn consigned to Germany.

The measures provided for in the armistice are being carried out.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, direct, October 3. (from Bern)—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Vienna that Laptcheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, who went to Salonika to sign the armistice with General Franchet d'Espèrey, returned to Sofia on October 2, accompanied by a French officer and a British officer.

## PRINCE MAX OF BADEN HERTLING'S SUCCESSOR

Is Appointed New German  
Chancellor After Conference  
With Kaiser, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, October 3.—The Berlin Mittag Zeitung states that Prince Max of Baden becomes the German Imperial Chancellor.

(French Wireless)  
Lyons, direct, October 3. (from Zurich).—A Berlin communiqué announces that Prince Max of Baden has arrived in Berlin and he has commenced negotiations with the heads of the parties of the Reichstag on the question of the formation of a Government.

In the afternoon of Wednesday a Council took place at the Palace of the Chancellors of the Empire, at which the Kaiser presided and at which Count Hertling, Marshal von Hindenburg, Prince Max of Baden, and the Prince Chancellor of State took a leading part.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, October 2.—The Cologne Gazette states that the program of the new Government will be to provide a settlement of Eastern questions by giving the peoples on the border the right of self determination.

The Berlin press announces that Vice-Chancellor von Payer has definitely refused the post of Chancellor. The candidature of Prince Max of Baden is now favored. Prince Max has declared his willingness to accept the post of Imperial Chancellor conditionally upon the support of the majority in the Reichstag.

A message from Berlin states that at a meeting of the conservative deputies of the Reichstag it was resolved to sacrifice their convictions and participate in a coalition government with a view to obtaining an honorable termination of the war.

The German press is still incredulous that Bulgaria has entirely deserted the Central Powers and professes to cling, as a last hope, to the results of the despatch of Austrian and German troops to Sofia.

A message from Berlin confirms that all the Secretaries of State have resigned.

The Prussian Upper House has passed the Bill for equal general direct suffrage.

Amsterdam, October 3.—A message from Berlin states that the party leaders have decided that the Reichstag shall hold a plenary session on Tuesday or Wednesday to hear the statements of the Government.

London, October 3.—With regard to the militarization of Germany, it is emphasized that the main object is to strengthen the resistance of the enemy by convincing the German troops that Germany has become a free country. Meanwhile the enemy on the West front is fighting very bravely and with the utmost determination. Continuous effort and the greatest self-sacrifice is still required to attain the victory of the Allies.

## 7,000 TURKS CAPTURED IN TAKING OF DAMASCUS

Whole Column Of 1,500 Made  
Prisoner 17 Miles North-  
east Of City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 3.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

Australian mounted infantry yesterday captured an enemy column in the vicinity of Kubbet-el-Safr, seventeen miles northward of Damascus, taking 1,500 prisoners, two guns and forty machine-guns.

Our aeroplanes heavily bombed an enemy aerodrome and railway establishments at Rayak.

London, October 3.—An official communiqué from Palestine reports that Australian mounted forces entered Damascus on the night of September 30. At six o'clock in the morning of the 1st the city had been occupied by British troops and a portion of the Arab army of King Hussein.

Over 7,000 prisoners were taken. After the surrender all Allied troops were withdrawn from the city, with the exception of the necessary guards, and for the present the local authorities will be responsible for the administration of affairs.

The newspapers, promulgating the capture of Damascus by the British, emphasize that it is one of the most important Turkish bases in Asia Minor and the principal center of supply for the Turkish armies captured by the British. They also dwell on its great historical interest and express the opinion that its capture will create an enormous impression throughout Islam.

## CHINESE SOLDIER WINS AMERICAN HERO MEDAL

President Wilson Awards Dis-  
tinguished Service Cross For  
Heroism In Action

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action to Sing Kee, a Chinese, son of Sing Sung-kee, who lives at San Jose, Cal. Sing was born in the United States.

Chinese have joined the American forces in large numbers and their devotion to duty has won high praise from officers in the camps and overseas.

## A Gambler's Chance, And He Lost!



## 120,000 Germans Taken Last Month

(French Wireless)

Lyons, direct, October 3.—The newspapers publish the following official note referring only to the Western front. The booty taken by the Allied armies operating in France and in Belgium from September 1 to 30 amounts to:

2,844 officers, 120,192 men, 1,600 guns, 10,000 machine-guns. The total booty taken by the Allied armies from July 15 to September 30 was:

5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 guns, 23,300 machine-guns and several hundred minenwerfers.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, October 3.—An official communiqué reports:

During September the Allies in France and Belgium have taken 2,844 officers, 120,192 men, 1,600 guns and over 10,000 machine-guns.

Between July 15 and September 30 the Allies have taken 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 guns, over 23,000 machine-guns and several hundred minenwerfers.

## Offensive In Albania Started By Italians

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Italians have started a new offensive in Albania.

## TUAN RESIGNS, IS REPORT

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, October 3.—There is an unconfirmed report that Premier Tuan Chi-jui resigned this afternoon and that President-Elect Hu Shih-chang accepted his resignation but asked him to secure a temporary successor.

## Fourth Liberty Loan Sales Mount Up To G.\$676,800

Day's Subscriptions For Shanghai And Outports \$67,000; Four-Minute Speakers Start Tonight

Sales of Liberty bonds yesterday were nearly double the totals of the day before, activities of the local campaign committee netting G.\$67,000 before the closing of the banks yesterday afternoon. One subscription of G.\$10,000, three of G.\$5,000 and several of G.\$1,000 were included in the lists.

Over G.\$31,000 was pledged at the International Bank, G.\$21,450 at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and nearly G.\$10,000 at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The million dollar mark, the goal of the committee, is in sight and the Chinese committee estimates that at least G.\$500,000 will be subscribed by Chinese in Shanghai.

Messrs. F. J. Twoogood and P. E. Green, in charge of the district including Canton, Honan, Foochow and Szechuen Roads, are the second district committee to sell 100 bonds. They netted G.\$43,000.

Several reports were received from outports yesterday but the subscriptions listed have already been reported in Shanghai totals as exchange was settled through banking institutions here in all cases except Hankow and Tientsin. Outport pledges total G.\$50,500. The total for North China this morning is G.\$676,800 with the drive less than a week old.

Four-minute speakers will start to boost the sale tonight. Dean A. J. Walker of the Cathedral will talk at the Astor House, Palace Hotel and Carlton Cafe during the dinner hour and Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, headmaster of the Cathedral School, is to deliver four-minute speeches at the Olympic, Victoria and Apollo Theaters.

Mr. V. E. Scott of the American Consular Court and Mr. M. Marble of Fearon, Daniel and Company have been appointed members of the

publicity committee to have charge of the four minute speakers' tours.

The summary of returns to date:

Name of Bank	Subscribers	Amounts
International Bank	456	G.\$225,900
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	45	74,900
American Express Co.	87	38,850
Direct Drafts on U.S.A.	13	24,750
American-Oriental Bank	65	16,800
Banque Industrielle de Chine	34	19,350
Russo-Asiatic Bank	11	15,100
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	28	15,650
Yokohama Specie Bank	3	2,300
Bank of China	3	1,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>G.\$441,800</b>

Outports:  
Hankow ..... 70,000  
Tientsin ..... 65,000  
**Total** ..... **G.\$135,000**

Pledged ..... 100,000  
Total amount subscribed in North China ..... 576,800  
**Grand Total** ..... **G.\$676,800**

Outports reported in local banks	Totals
Nanking	4 G.\$33,000
Chinkiang	9 2,050
Wuhu	6 1,850
Kiukiang	4 1,500
Tsinan	2 2,000
Tsingtau	2 1,500
Sochow	10 1,600
Ningpo	7 6,900
Hangchow	4 5,500
Newchwang	19 12,800
Ichang	3 2,300
Changsha	11 4,500
<b>Totals</b>	<b>81 G.\$45,500</b>

## GERMAN RETREAT BEGUN ON FRONT OF LENS-ARMENTIERES

Enemy Withdrawing In Lys  
Sector As Result Of  
Belgian Drive

## FEAR ENVELOPING

Berlin Communique Admits  
Evacuation Of Both Lens  
And Armentieres

## LA FERRE CIRCLED

French Surround City In Center  
Of Enemy's Strong-  
est Defense Line

## THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

The Belgian drive is reaping its harvest. The Germans have begun a retreat from Armentieres to Lens, a front of fifteen miles. Lens and Armentieres have already been evacuated.

Around Cambrai the battle has attained a ferocity almost beyond human endurance on the fifth day and it is inevitable that one side or the other must give. With every position favoring the British, the chances are it will be the Germans that give. The desperation with which the Germans are fighting to hold this line at any cost is earnest of their realization that a disaster threatens. It is still the belief in London that disaster will come in the form of a deep retreat, especially after the taking of St. Quentin, from which the Germans have been completely evicted.

The French have encircled La Fere, in which region there has been no engagement of consequence for three weeks.

Around Rheims the Germans have retreated north of the Vesle to Aisne Canal, on a front of 20 miles, yielding prisoners as well as territory. The French have captured Challerange in the Champagne.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The French have encircled La Fere and have advanced in the Champagne sector.

Washington, October 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Berlin has admitted the evacuation of Lens and Armentieres.

## GERMANS QUIT AISNE LINE

(French Wireless)

Lyons, direct, October 3.—It was the 5th Army under General Berthelot which secured all the honors on Wednesday; in three days on a front of more than 30 kilometers the enemy was thrown back from the Vesle to the Aisne. French troops hold almost entirely the bend formed on the northeast of Rheims by the Aisne and the canal from the Aisne to the Marne. Since Tuesday they gained more than four kilometers in depth on a front of fifteen kilometers and Rheims is considerably cleared by the success of this maneuver.

In the St. Quentin sector, the town, after having been cleaned of the last remaining German elements, was considerably passed on the south by General Debeney's army.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 2.—Frontier correspondents announce that the Germans are evacuating the civilian population from Lille.

Leave Positions Held Four Years  
London, October 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The progress of the Allied offensive in Flanders and before Cambrai and St. Quentin combined with the enemy's heavy losses in endeavoring to resist the successful attacks of the Allies, has compelled the enemy to undertake an extensive withdrawal of his line.

From Lens to Armentieres the enemy is evacuating the highly or-



manised positions he has held since the commencement of trench warfare and has hitherto defended with the utmost resolution. This movement, which was expected, is being closely followed up by our troops, who are maintaining close touch with the German rearwards, inflicting many casualties and taking prisoners.

A German official communique reports: We evacuated Armentieres and Lens without fighting on the night of the 1st and occupied positions eastward.

Strong attacks against our new lines northward and southward of St. Quentin failed.

The French made local penetrations in Champagne southward to Orfeuil, which were reduced by our counter-thrusts.

#### More Gains In Lys Sector

London, October 3.—The Belgian communique issued yesterday evening reports:

Notwithstanding the stiff resistance of the enemy, the Belgian Army has improved positions by local thrusts at different points.

General Plumer's army after severe fighting made an important advance in the direction of Menin by capturing Gheluwe.

North of and close to Armentieres General Plumer captured Bezet and Henque Farm.

North of Hoplines British aviators destroyed nine aeroplanes and two balloons.

#### French Hold All Of St. Quentin

London, October 2.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

The French have completed the capture of St. Quentin and the town is now fully in our hands.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

Whole quarters of St. Quentin are burning.

Our advanced units yesterday crossed the town to the eastern side and one company reached the railway station at the southeastern corner. Fighting continued during the night in various parts of the town. The ancient Town Hall is not visibly damaged but probably has been mined and it cannot yet be said that the interesting buildings in the town are beyond reach of danger.

The battle continues north and south of St. Quentin. The French have advanced towards Omissy, three miles northeast of the town, and to the south they have pushed back the Germans to the original Hindenburg defenses. In the eastern outskirts of the town Germans are merely fighting rearward actions to delay our advance. The town is ours.

#### Challenger Is Captured

Paris, October 3.—The French official communique issued this afternoon announces:

We have captured Challenger.

The official communique issued this evening continues:

During the 1st we brought down fourteen enemy aeroplanes and two balloons. Our bombing machines dropped 27 tons of projectiles and fired thousands of rounds into enemy concentrations and convoys.

#### Penetrate Hindenburg System

Paris, October 2.—General Deney's men in liaison with the British 4th Army have entered St. Quentin and pushed the enemy beyond the Canal on the eastern side of the town despite a stubborn defense. The French have penetrated deep into the Hindenburg system.

General Berthelot's 5th Army has compelled the enemy to abandon the high ground between the Aisne and the Vesle. A pitched battle of extreme violence is raging at Cambrai. The Germans are fighting desperately and throwing all the troops available into that sector and twelve enemy divisions have accumulated north of Cambrai.

The Kaiser has sent a message to the Fatherland party with the cry of despair "Gather around me for the defense of the Fatherland."

Panic and bluster exists in Germany. There is no alternative save a dictatorship, says the Junker organ, while the Socialists and Radicals and some of the Center Party see salvation only in a popularly elected Cabinet, while all agree on one point, that Germany's military and political policy has failed. The news from Bulgaria came like a thunder-clap to Germany and caused the greatest dismay. There has been no worse panic on the Berlin Bourse since the outbreak of the war and a slump occurred in all the war industry stocks. Germany has lost 250,000 men in a few months and the people are growing with discontent, while Germany's Allies are deserting her or are paralysed.

Americans Expect Enemy Retreat

London, October 2.—Reuter's cor-

respondent at American headquarters reports today:

The weather has become dry and cold, making the roads again available for traffic and the transport of supplies. The opposition of the enemy continues but signs are not wanting that his fight is of a covering character and that he meditates a withdrawal to a more distant line of defense.

#### (American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique of October 2: Except for heavy shelling and machine-gun fire west of the Meuse and at other points our troops are holding there was nothing of unusual importance to report today.

A partial count of material captured last week showed 127 guns of all calibers, 750 trench mortars, 300 machine-guns, 100 heavy tank guns, 100,000 artillery shells and 100,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.

#### Yanks In Bitter Struggle Northward Of St. Quentin

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, October 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from a correspondent with the American army northwest of Verdun said the American units have reached the Kriemhild-Steeling line south of Breilles.

Another press despatch said the American regiments fighting on the Hindenburg Line in the St. Quentin sector saw some of the heaviest fighting during the war. A furious and desperate struggle was fought day and night in groups and single handed in and out of shell holes. The American troops showed gallantry and self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. The Americans leaped out of shell holes in the face of machine-gun fire and stopped the German infantrymen, who were spurred on by their officers, and the combat became a hand-to-hand fight.

Some stories of the men who fought tell of a terrific struggle. One regiment took and retook a position three times as the fight swung back and forth with the men so close that rifle butts were more effective than anything else. Later one American private who had become entangled in the barbed wire and was left behind, seeing a German soldier disappearing into a dugout, stood at the door and commanded him to surrender. Fifty-two Germans including three officers fled out and the single private marched them back to the American lines. He took a receipt for them.

#### LONDON DEMANDS REPLY ON PRISONER EXCHANGE

Telegram To German Government Insists On Immediate Decision On Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—Reuter's agency learns that the Government has despatched a peremptory telegram to the German Government demanding an immediate answer regarding the negotiation for exchange of prisoners held at the Hague in July, which has not materialised solely because Germany had introduced at the eleventh hour the irrelevant question of the release of submarine prisoners, doubtless with the view of their re-employment against Allied and neutral shipping.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the agreement for an exchange of prisoners made between France and Germany had to be suspended immediately it was ratified, owing to German dishonesty as to its execution.

#### Japan To Forego Boxer Indemnity

Will Waive Future Payments, According To Telegram From Tokio

According to a Tokio telegram carried by a Japanese news agency, the Tokio Government has informed Mr. Chiang Chung-hsin, the Chinese Minister to Tokio, that Japan has decided to forego the claim on the entire balance of the Boxer indemnity.

#### DR. MORRISON HERE

Dr. G. E. Morrison, adviser to the government of China, is in Shanghai for a few days. Dr. Morrison left Peking a few days ago, stopping off in Nanking to see General Li Shun.

## RED CROSS WORKERS WRITE SOLDIERS' HOMES

Send Letters To Troops' Relatives Giving Information Of Boys

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 3.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—American Red Cross workers in France with the American forces during August received answers to ten thousand letters written to relatives in the United States giving information about men in the fighting ranks. The Red Cross workers also wrote many letters for American soldiers to the folks at home.

Seven new hospitals and recreation huts have been established totaling seventeen of these establishments maintained in France by the Red Cross. They are operating seventy-two dispensaries in cities and towns near the front for the benefit of the civilian population. The Red Cross treated 34,260 persons including 25,000 children during August.

## Public Works Project Outlined In Hongkong

Includes Building Of Quarters For Public Officers Of Staff

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, October 4.—In the course of his speech on the 1918 Budget the Acting Governor outlined a comprehensive scheme of public works, including the building of quarters for public officers of the higher branches of the service with provision for suitable accommodation for the large scavenging staff of nearly 300 men employed in the Sanitary Department. In Kowloon is contemplated a complete scheme for subordinate officers, bringing the total number of quarters in Hongkong and Kowloon up to forty-two.

## LITVINOFF IN CHRISTIANIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, October 2.—Litvinoff the former Bolshevik agent in London and his party have arrived in Christiania.

## More Y.M.C.A. Men Go On Siberian Service

Three Secretaries Sail For Vladivostok; Two To Leave Next Week

Three Y.M.C.A. secretaries left for Vladivostok yesterday. Mr. F. R. Fleisher of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., left on the Russian Volunteer Fleet boat Simbirsk, while Messrs. F. C. Foster of Swatow and E. W. Perry of Shanghai left on the Kobe Maru.

Two more new secretaries will leave for Siberia next week. They are Mr. D. K. Grady, of THE CHINA PRESS, and Mr. S. S. Beeth of Shanghai. They will go to Vladivostok with Prof. C. H. Robertson.

## The Weather

Gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50.2 and the minimum 55.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 63 and 59.2.

## LIBERTY BONDS

purchased through this Bank may be stored in our vaults for safe keeping

FREE OF CHARGE

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

15 Nanking Road

## OVER HUNDRED KILLED IN SWEDISH RAIL WRECK

Fifty Children Among Dead In Derailing Of Train Going 60 Miles An Hour

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Stockholm, October 2.—Over a hundred persons have been killed, including fifty children, and sixty injured, in a train disaster at Malmoe. Owing to heavy rains washing away the track a train became derailed when traveling at sixty miles an hour and fell down a high bank. The gas tanks exploded, set fire to the train, and many persons were burnt to death.

## Specials In Action Bag 37 Gamblers

New 'Coppers' Stage Successful Raid On Pakhoi Road Den

Last night was a big night for the Specials.

They pulled off their first raid! And the toll? Thirty-seven, count 'em (37), gamblers—not counting the lady.

It was the first "big stunt" put on by the volunteer constables since their organization and was accomplished with entire effectiveness and dispatch. The raiding party of six Specials was headed by Detective Inspector Bek and polled the following members of the new "force": Head Constable MacDonald, Warning Officer Whitman, and Constables Holland, Graham, Barrow, Heard and Owen.

Piling into two motor cars, they bore down on the rendezvous in Pakhoi Road near the Hollow Road intersection. The plan of campaign was speedily mapped out. Inspector Bek led one detachment crashing through one of the two entrances. The remainder of the raiding force burst explosively through the other. Then the fun started. The assembly within became a maelstrom of startled, hysterical freedom-seekers which threatened to sweep the guardians of the gates bolsterously out into the open. But the Specials valiantly held their ground and after some hectic moments the entire gang of 37 gamblers, with one woman, was rounded up.

And the doughty sextet marched proudly to Louisa Station with their haul.

## FENG KUO-CHANG PLANS TO WORK WITH JAPANESE?

Chinese Reports Say He Will Help Exploit Steel Works Mortgaged To Tokio

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, October 3.—The Chinese press states that General Feng Kuo-chang intends to control a company to exploit the Fenghuanshan mine which will have a capital of twenty million dollars. Rumor connects both the latter items with the proposed Japanese loan for the development of steel works in China.

## British Flag Hoisted In Spitzbergen Harbor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, October 2.—The British flag has been hoisted over Ebelhaft Harbor on Spitzbergen, where the German wireless installation has been destroyed.

## Dr. Diaz Sentenced To Two Years More On Further Charges

Philippine Doctor Convicted Of Passport Forgery And Assault Also Fined \$550

Judgment on three further charges against Dr. Jose Ampil Diaz were handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday and added two years' imprisonment and \$550 in fines to the penalties already imposed on the Philippine physician.

The most serious of the charges ruled on yesterday was that of forgery of a Philippine passport which he was convicted of doing on October 27, 1916, at Hongkong by erasing the name of one Raymundo Connel from the document and substituting his own. On this charge he was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Bilibid prison and ordered to pay a fine of \$550. The second charge alleged perjury in swearing the passport to be his own when he registered at the United States Consulate here in 1916. On this charge it was held that while he offered the document he did not swear to its authenticity and he was acquitted.

The third judgment dealt with two charges charging assault on a woman. In the first, in which Diaz was accused of throwing a poison in her face, he was acquitted because of insufficient evidence. In the second case he was found guilty of striking, beating and kicking the person in question and was ordered to pay a fine of \$550, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency.

On September 28 Diaz was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Bilibid on an adultery charge. He has been in jail two months here.

## TREVES RAILWAY BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—Press Bureau. Our Independent Air Force bombed the railway at Treves yesterday. Observation was impossible, owing to the cloudy weather. All our machines returned.

The machine reported as missing on the night of September 30 has now been located. This machine had bombed the railway station at Mediers.

## PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.

Burr's Brothers

## AN INVITATION

Come And Hear

## THE ITALIAN ORCHESTRA

Professor Almerico d'Alessio . . . . . Piano

Herry Gobel . . . . . Violinist

Frans Vandracher . . . . . Cellist

Pasquale Lops . . . . . Baritone

## AT THE CAFE TRIANON

From 8 o'clock to 1 o'clock nightly

A. V. HERWINEN, Manager

## ARABS' BELLIGERENCY RECOGNISED BY LONDON

Formal Recognition Given Men Fighting In Palestine And Syria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—Press Bureau. The Allies have formally recognised the belligerent status of the Arabs who are fighting as auxiliaries with the Allied forces in Palestine and Syria.

## BERLIN GETS PORTION OF RUSSIAN INDEMNITY

Second Instalment Paid Over On Frontier To Reichsbank Officials

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 2.—A message from Berlin states that the second instalment in gold of the Russian indemnity has been received at the frontier by officials of the Reichsbank.

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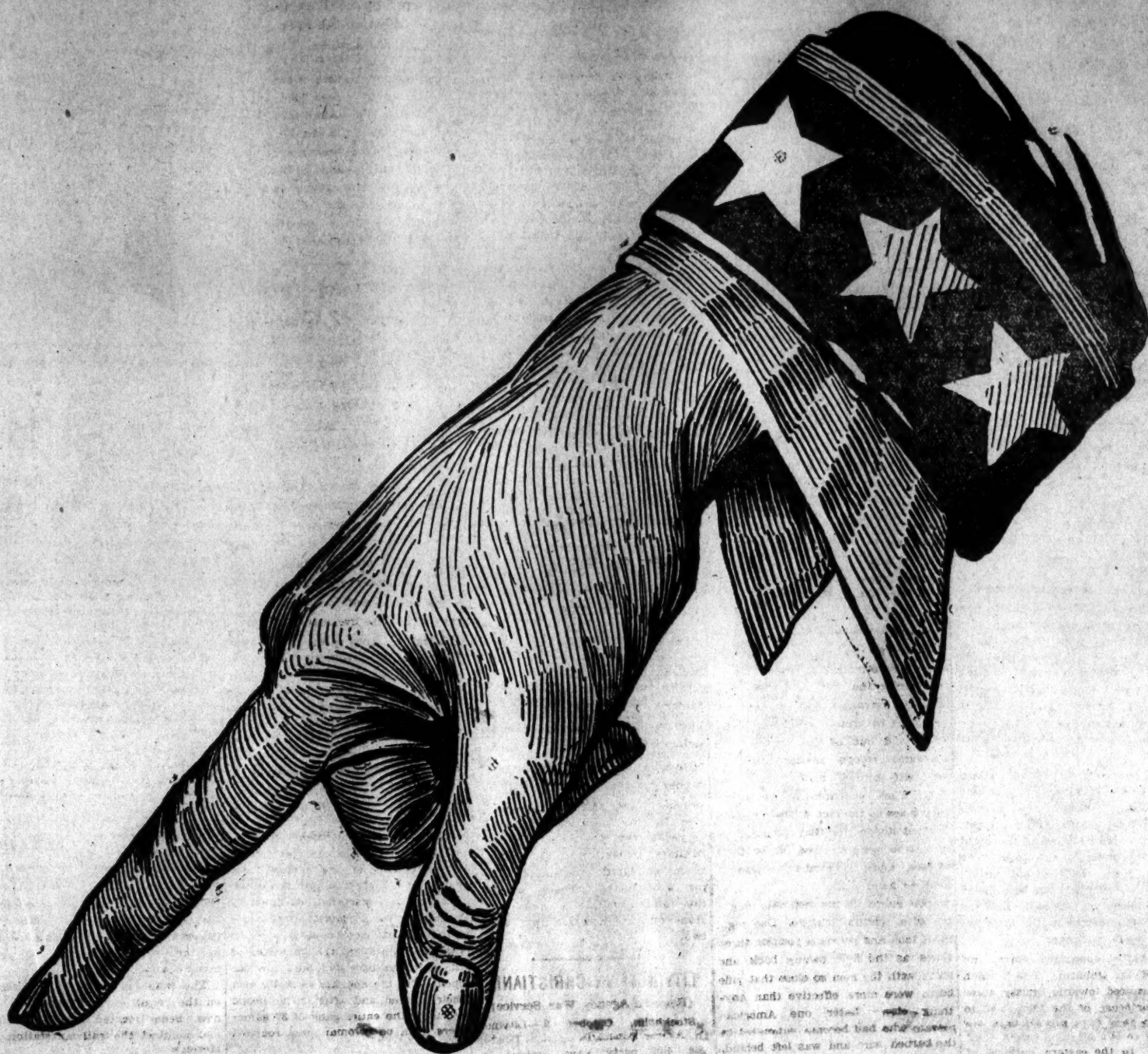
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### Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai



## TWO RED CROSS WORKERS LEAVE HERE FOR SIBERIA

Nurse And Motor Driver Leave  
To Join Shanghai Unit; May  
Raise Second Contingent

Another American nurse sailed from Shanghai yesterday on the Simbirsk to join the Shanghai unit of American Red Cross workers in Siberia. On the same ship another volunteer ambulance driver left for service with the expeditionary forces in the north while fifteen cases of hospital supplies were a part of the Simbirsk's cargo, sent by the local chapter of the Red Cross.

The nurse leaving yesterday was Miss E. C. Pohle, formerly of Peking, who arrived in Shanghai just a day too late to proceed to Vladivostok with the unit two weeks ago. Mr. F. H. Kales, Shanghai architect, sailed on the Simbirsk for Japan and will proceed to Harbin to join the motor unit there.

The need for more nurses and doctors is voiced in a telegram from American Red Cross Siberian headquarters received by Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, secretary of the local chapter, and it is possible that a second unit may be built up here shortly. If the volunteers cannot be assembled, however, they will be sent singly as they apply.

"I believe we can get together another unit," said Mr. Nichols yesterday, "or at least another contingent to join the original unit sent from here. We already have three nurses waiting. We hope that more will come and that more physicians will volunteer also."

The three nurses who have signified their willingness to serve with the Siberian expedition are Mrs. Logan, of Shanghai, Miss Innis, formerly of Hongkong, and Miss Gaylord, of Foochow.

Of the fifteen cases of supplies sent away yesterday fourteen were produced by the Red Cross workrooms and one, containing 4,400 sponges, was turned over for shipment by the British Women's Work Association. The other cases contained pajamas, bandages of various sorts and other hospital supplies.

## MODERNISING JERUSALEM

New Roads, Sewers, And Waterworks  
Among The Improvements

There was a time when people were considered fortunate who had seen an airplane, now they only speak of horror and devastation; sometimes most righteously administered. And so this so-called civilisation moves on. This city has never suffered along those lines. It is true, last June, eight British airplanes came over and dropped a number of bombs on the German sanitarium on the Mount of Olives, which was Jamal Pasha's headquarters. This the Germans vociferously misrepresented as a bombardment of the places sacred to Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians. We have never been sure that they would be restrained even by their own words and by what they condemned in others, but so far nothing has occurred, although occasionally a boche machine does come over.

Our winter, too, had been long and cold—so the poor Tommies think. But it has been the best winter since the war set in. We have had no snow.

You will no doubt be delighted to learn that the British have laid water pipes all the way from Arrub and that next week the water will be in. This dream of a lifetime and of ages' duration is now brought to pass by Britain, while carrying on a war in the country and many other places.

Yesterday the first broad-gauge train came into the city from Cairo.

Meanwhile many other improvements have taken place. The roads are being repaired and new roads built all the time. About 10,000 people, men and women, girls and boys are earning a much better wage than they ever did before, working on the road. Plans are being made for the improvement and growth of the city; the reforestation of the country is being studied; the health of the city is being carefully looked after; the sewerage of the outside is being taken into consideration. Meanwhile the authorities have had the onerous burden of rationing the city and the inhabitants.

It will not astonish you to learn that for three and one-half years we have not had sugar, but for two years we have had grapefruit boiled down, that answered for preserves, and a molasses extracted from the carab pod (St. John's bread) which could be used for sweetening in cake.

For the duration of the war we did not have rice, now it is easily obtained. You have wheatless days—we had all-wheat years, being compelled to have this kind of substitute for rice.

Vegetables are impossible to find through lack of transportation facilities. We are coming to coalless days, for now the cutting down of trees is being prohibited. Yesterday I visited a miserly person, and he said they had not had meat for two years.

## Jews Send Felicitations On Palestine Victories

Unique Ceremony At British Consulate As Deputation  
From Local Colony Delivers Message

A unique function took place shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the British Consulate, when a deputation representing the entire Shanghai Jewish community called on the Acting Consul-General, Mr. Herbert Phillips, O.B.E., and submitted a telegram of congratulation to the British Government, its Allies and General Allenby upon the liberation of the Holy Land.

The deputation were appointed at a specially convened meeting of Shanghai Jews last Wednesday and was composed of the following: Messrs. Albert Howard, M. J. Moses, D. M. David, H. Finkelstein, A. B. Rosenfeld, S. A. Hardoon and D. B. J. Abraham.

Mr. Howard introduced the deputation.

"I have the honor to speak not alone in the name of the British Jews in the settlement but of all Allied Jews," he said. "To us Jews the liberation of Palestine assumes, with Great Britain's magnanimous declaration, all the more significance in that it brings nearer the realization of the Jewish hopes. In making the declaration Great Britain has played her traditional role of the warm-hearted friend of the Jews, as also of every other oppressed people, and we feel that we cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing our appreciation and gratitude to the British Government for its generous treatment of the Jewish problem."

Mr. D. B. J. Abraham said that Shanghai Jews, in asking the British and Allied Governments' acceptance of their sense of gratitude for England's noble act of justice, were only bringing themselves into direct line with every section of Jewry throughout the whole world, irrespective of the country in which they are domiciled. Great Britain would go down in history as the liberator of the oppressed Jewish people, as General Allenby will be known to posterity as the liberator of the Holy Land. Great Britain had won the eternal gratitude of the Jewish people, he said, who would never forget and he felt sure would ever prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the British Government. He wished that, with the help of God, further victories would crown the Allied arms in all theaters of war.

The Acting Consul-General then replied.

"My part in this interview is a simple one," he said. "It gives me pleasure to welcome a visit from a representative deputation of the Shanghai Jewish community who bear such a request as that which has so eloquently been laid before me by your spokesman. I feel indeed gratified at being asked to transmit to His Majesty's Government, and its Allies, your message of congratulation upon the liberation of Palestine from the tyranny it has suffered for so many centuries at the hands of the Turks. The great victories in the Holy Land have thrilled the civilised world with joy and your people are now, it may fairly be said, upon the very goal of their legitimate aspirations and are about to see the realization of their long dreams. In the great work that lies before the Jewish nation in the rebuilding of Palestine into a prosperous and contented State you have been publicly assured of the sympathy and practical aid of Great Britain, while many other countries have also recognised and will recognise the Zionist movement. I need only add in conclusion that I appreciate highly the spirit which has prompted the Jewish community of Shanghai to send this message, and I am sure that His Majesty's Government will endorse this opinion."

Mr. Howard thanked the Acting Consul-General for his kindly reception and the deputation then withdrew. The following is the text of the telegram handed to the Acting Consul-General for transmission to the British Government and its Allies: "Shanghai Jews send heartfelt congratulations on brilliant victory liberating the Holy Land after centuries of the stifling domination of the Turk and regard it as only the prelude to further victories bringing freedom and a new life to the Jewish people, whose unhampered future Great Britain and her Allies have so nobly determined to ensure."

## Chengtu Notes

China Press Correspondence

Chengtu, September 20.—Last Sunday the Chief of Police, facing a payday without funds, had a great time raking in dollars. He gave his men orders to institute a man-hunt, and everyone found at any trifling offense or doing anything openly winked at formerly, was arrested. The fines were made large enough to make all the police happy.

There has been a famine of newspapers here lately. Up to September 14 many here had not received a paper for August, thus being deprived of news for six weeks. This aroused considerable criticism of the post office and a longing for the old regime, when native carrier hongs delivered the papers, was openly expressed. As letter mail came through regularly critics here are inclined to believe that there has been neglect somewhere.

The Chinese authorities are objecting to the opening of an oil agency, alleged to be that of the Standard Oil Company. The commander of that company recently put up a godown here, and while the work was done in his name, it is believed to have been in the interests of his employers. He has consequently been put under arrest by the officials and all efforts to secure his release have proved of no avail. As Chengtu is not a treaty port, it seems that the Chinese are determined to throttle foreign exploitation of trade.

## From The Chinese Press

One division of Nanking troops was detailed to Fukow and Chuchow by General Li Shun, the Kiangsu Tachun, following the further arrival of Fengtien troops from the North Thursday. Because of General Li's refusal to allow these forces to enter his territory, their commander, Lieut.-General Wang Yung-chien, is said to have made a hurried trip to Peking and secured from the Ministry of War 420 cases of munitions. Rumors are current that the Nanking and Mukden troops are closing in upon each other. The Central Government has delegated General Wang Ting-cheng, the deputy Inspector-General of the Yangtze, to negotiate with General for the passage of the Fengtien troops through Kiangsu territory in order to reinforce the Fukien forces.

The Cabinet meeting Thursday decided to accept the resignation of Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, the Vice-Minister of Communications, but rejected that of General Ni Shih-chung, both as Inspector-General of the Yangtze and as the Anhui Tachun.

Admiral Shih Chen-ping arrived at Foochow Thursday.

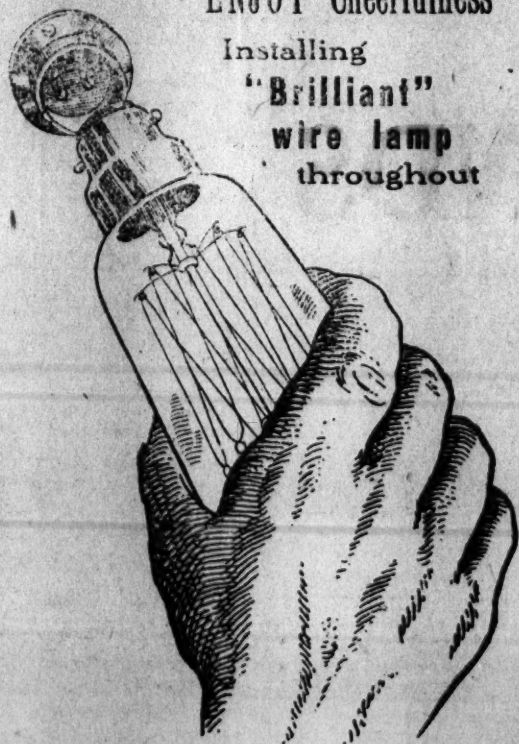
President-Elect Hsu Shih-chang has decided to abandon the military review in connection with the inauguration ceremony.

The Consular Body at Tientsin has decided to display the flags of the Allies for three days to celebrate the Allied victory.

## Shroff Gets 2 Years For Taking Co. Funds

A shroff formerly employed in the Huchow branch of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for misappropriation of \$4,430 of the company's funds. A brother and a brother-in-law of the accused were charged with having accepted portions of the money with knowledge that it had been wrongfully obtained but were discharged on the evidence. The accused pleaded guilty but absolved the others of blame and stated that he had taken the money, which had been returned, because he was hard up.

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# Our Sacred Duty Is To End These Atrocities



A BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

dated April 29th, 1915, says

*"The Germans have just crucified  
a Canadian soldier whom they  
made prisoner."*

The record of Germany in this war is blackened by the most inhuman atrocities, the most monstrous crimes against prisoners who have been taken, and against inoffensive men and helpless women and children who have fallen into their remorseless hands.

These unspeakable barbarities are a part of

our account against Germany. It is our duty to see that they settle to the ultimate letter. There is no place in the world for such practices; no room within the borders of civilization for those who are guilty of them.

Our soldiers and sailors are now at grips with the German hordes who would impose the doctrine of might and the rule of cruelty upon all the world.

Their VICTORY—the Victory of civilization and humanity—is certain if we at home do not fail them.

The blood of the innocent cries out to us from the red desolation of Belgium and France, and from the bottom of the sea, to do our part and do it quickly.

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This space contributed for the Winning of the War by  
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## Liberty Loan Committee

267 Nanking Road, Shanghai



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Three Letters From New York  
Men Who Fought In FranceHow The Soldiers Feel About The Work They Are Doing  
For CivilizationHeadquarters 165th Infantry,  
France, July 22, 1918.

Dear A.: Great events, not only for the regiment, but for all the Allied forces, have transpired since I last wrote you. You have been reading in the papers of the wonderful work of the Franco-American forces and wondering, I suppose, as to whether we were engaged.

Well, we were. We were moved from our last sector and placed in a certain part of the line where the German drive was expected. It duty materialized, and other picture which I shall not readily forget transpired.

It was about midnight. Away off to the left of our sector could be heard the steady rumble of the German barrage. To our front you could see the flashes of their guns as they started hammering our positions and close at hand was the deafening roar of our artillery. Our division was attached to a certain famous French corps and our orders were simple. Our job was not to let the boche through. The French, through some wonderful work, secured prisoners on the night of the attack. These prisoners informed us of the exact hour of the attack, and we ascertained, also, the strength of the enemy forces opposite. Ten divisions, two of which were the best Germans could offer, were to attack our front. Thanks to the information that we had secured, our artillery was enabled to open up on the Germans as they were massing and must have inflicted frightful punishment.

The infantry attack, though, duly materialized, and for about three days our 2d Battalion was heavily engaged. If you should meet Mrs. Anderson you can tell her her husband is covered with honors, as well as his battalion. [Major Anderson, commanding the 2d Battalion, has been awarded the medal of the Legion of Honor for the part he took in this action.] They did not lose a foot of the ground entrusted to them.

The Germans attacked and attacked again with redoubled fury, but they could not pass. This battalion withstood ten attacks in the course of a few hours. Although enemy planes above were machine gunning them, the artillery pounding their positions and the Germans using every device from straight attack to subterfuge, they could not get through. Acts of the highest heroism were an every minute occurrence and the regiment has added a fresh page of glory to its history.

Amidst it all Father Duffy visited all. Notwithstanding the terrible fire he coolly and collectedly encouraged the men and evacuated the wounded. Once more he has endeared himself to the hearts of the men until now I do not believe there is a more well known or respected chaplain in the Army forces than Father Duffy. He was recently appointed division chaplain, but it would take more than that to keep him from the regiment. A Mr. Jewitt, a Y.M.C.A. man, also did exceptionally good work. Too old to fight and a noncombatant, he, like Father Duffy, busied himself in tending the men and getting the wounded to places where they would be taken care of.

Well, the boche got sick of it in a few days and drew off, and so did we to another sector, where things are happening. During our journey here the French civilians cheered and waved enthusiastically, and common expressions were "Viva l'Armee" and "Bon camarade." We are most popular. It is the first big thing that we have pulled off, and must have been a sad awakening for the boche. They now know what to expect but they will realize it more every day the war grows older.

It is believed that the participation of our troops in what is being called the "world's biggest battle" is being kept from the German people as well as the number of troops that we have over here. But it cannot be hidden long, and a recent suggestive news item in one daily paper tells of some noted German demanding the "truth about what he termed 'The American Peril'."

We hear news of how New York received news of the big victory. We know that good old place went wild, and we would have liked nothing better than to have engaged in that end of the celebration.

I am enjoying the best of health.

August 2, 1918.

Dear A.: I received two letters from you today, together with the newspaper account of the Fourth of July parade in New York, which must have been a wonderful sight.

The regiment has again gained new laurels. The last week has been very eventful and I know that somebody's

prayers have been following me. I wish I could write to you more in detail as to what we have been and are doing. It is enough to say that we are in a famous front and showing the world that the American soldier is going to be the deciding factor in this war. The German people may not know it at present, but you can bet your bottom dollar that their armies do.

It is interesting to see history in the making, to witness examples of the coolest daring and bravery and to witness spectacles, brilliant as well as inspiring, that modern warfare produces. I have been with my Colonel nearly all the time. He is a regular army man and fairly eats up the game that we are now in. We are very lucky to have him at this time.

His P. C. (post of command) is just one of the busiest places imaginable. Picture to yourself a newspaper office before the paper is on press, telephones constantly in use, orderlies running in with messages and going out with orders, the heavy explosions of shells nearby, the rattle of machine guns in the near distance added and you have a fair picture of our life. We certainly have lived a bookful of experiences.

Everybody that you are interested in is well. Major Moynahan is in very good health and as happy as his disposition in being away from us permits him to be.

I am in the best of health and will write you a long letter soon. By the way, are you receiving the Stars and Stripes regularly?

I hope everything home is O. K. Regards to all.

With Infantry, U. S. Army, American Expeditionary Forces, Sector Postale 54, France, June—, 1918. Messieurs F. M. Miller and Inge, 25 West Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Messieurs: I truly hope that you will not think hard of me for not writing before now. After I have submitted my explanation for the delay I am quite sure you, both kind gentlemen, as you have always been, will pardon me.

Mr. Miller, here are some facts: We are now living in holes in the ground called "dug-outs." These places are in the forest, real Mother Nature among the wild animals and birds and bugs. Bugles are long forgotten things. Our reveille is blown by high explosive shells from the boche, and when he is quiet it is the cuckoo, mosquitoes or a trench rat that wakes us early in the morning. When we want a drink of water it is a mile walk to the rear, having to stumble over hidden barbed wire every fifty feet or so, and before you reach the water Fritz is very likely to drop a shell in our path, and that will make you stumble over and drink your water with one swallow.

A few days ago, early in the morning at about 3 o'clock, we were heavily bombed by German artillery fire which was followed by an attack. And if you folks in the States could have seen us it would have been worth a hundred dollars to you. We fought those fellows like the devil, believe me! We were throwing our hand grenades, using also our rapid firing rifles, and our bayonets. And, oh boy! if we did not turn those fellows back with a sad heart, there is not a cow in Georgia!

Really the Germans must have spent thousands for that bombardment without gaining any results whatsoever. Though there were no casualties in our ranks the Germans suffered greatly.

A few days previous to the above-mentioned attack the Huns sent over a paper balloon bearing the message that they intended to come through our sector and dine in a little town about eight miles directly in the rear of our division. They failed in their attempt. We were highly congratulated by French soldiers on our left. They said that every member of the company deserved a Croix de Guerre for the brave and manly stand during the hour of the most terrific battle ever fought in this particular vicinity. I would like to name the place, but it is against orders. It is not easy to crawl around in No Man's Land at night, nevertheless we intend to go over the top.

Those fellows we are up against must be beaten. The damage they have done to parts of France that I have seen is terrible. We must go over the top before we return to rest billets, and when we do return it will be hard to knock my chest in with a brick.

Mr. Miller, Frenchmen certainly treated us royally. They have encouraged us greatly to continue our battle for democracy and a square deal for all. I had to write and tell old man F. Duffy about our scrap. I am now wearing a gold stripe on my left arm, and it represents six months foreign service.

I must close, with the highest regards that I can extend you both, remaining, as ever, yours,

JULIUS W. DOBSON.

Postscript.—A prayer delivered by you to the Almighty God will long be remembered. Goodbye!

## The German War Nursery

(By "An Englishman" in The Daily Mail)

Before the Germans were driven out of Chateau-Thierry they left upon its houses and its treasures the obscene mark of their brutality.

They sawed the legs off the chairs and tables; they smashed the mirrors; they ripped the pictures up with their knives; they tore to shreds all the beautiful tapestries which they found. With peculiar fury these apostles of culture threw themselves upon a priceless library. There was not a book nor a manuscript which they did not deface and defile.

Their industry matches their wanton rage. They have time even in the stress of fighting to destroy masterpieces of art. And we cannot but ask why the Huns, alone of all men who have been touched by the civilisation of Europe, preserve the manners and the morals of mischievous, degenerate baboons.

It is the deliberate and purposed result of their education. For fifty years the schools of Germany have been war nurseries, and for the last four years we have watched the results of their training. Schoolmasters and professors have been fed and nurtured and paid by the State that they might teach such lessons as the State chose. And so individual character surrendered to a hideous uniformity. There are, roughly speaking, no separate Germans—only infinite repetitions of one appalling type, which accounts for all the atrocities committed from Louvain to Chateau-Thierry.

But when the war came the Germans were not wholly content with what they had done. Though they had relieved their citizens of all responsibility, though they had shepherded them from the cradle to the barrack-yard, they were still afraid that they had not wrung from the machine its very last ounce of force and strength. Therefore they began, as we ourselves began, to talk of reforming education from top to toe.

In Prussia especially there was discontent because the States of Southern Germany preferred their own methods of teaching children. Here was a direct insult to the divine uniformity so highly prized by the Kaiser, and he set himself at once to avenge it. Under his auspices a campaign was begun for "an imperial organisation for every grade of public instruction." Thus, by a single order, he thought that he could secure a complete unity of the Empire, and he was not mistaken.

Propaganda in The Schools. The new education was, of course, a thinly disguised political plot, and since after the war the Huns will remain our neighbors and our adversaries it is well that we should open our eyes to what they are planning and doing. It is well also that we should test the value of the lessons which Germany is teaching, because we are solemnly informed once a week by Lord Haldane that there is much that we can learn from our enemies. He is not a witness of trust, being obviously partial, but he is indefatigable in repetition, and our readers will find an excellent antidote to his doctrines in M. Friedel's little book, "The German School as a War Nursery" (Melrose, 4s. 6d. net), wherein is explained with commendable thoroughness the German plan of educational reform.

Having accomplished in the schools the unity of Empire, the Germans lost no time in organising the children for military purposes. From the very outset of the war all boys of 15 or 16 were mobilised by order of the Kaiser and prepared at once for the work of the army. No doubt the army is profiting today by this inhuman foresight. The teaching in the schools became, and will remain, political propaganda and nothing else. The teachers were ordered to discourse of the war; the children were invited to write essays on Hindenburg's genius or upon the shining humanity of the Hunnish soldier.

It was war, war all day, and since the Germans are a practical people it will be war, war all day still when peace is signed. It is nothing to them that their growing citizens are deprived of the imagination and happiness of childhood. The children must make an early acquaintance with the jack-boot, and if they develop into hooligans or criminals, as they are already doing, that will not detract from the strength and efficiency of the German Army.

Thus we are told that the new German education is designed "to counteract the personal independence, the exaggerated initiative, the free activity, which threatens to degenerate into subjectivism." Subjectivism! O blessed word! And does not this deliberately designed system present a clear picture of the chasm which must always separate us from the Germans?

It is a war of principles which we are fighting as well as a war of

people, and it is our own fault if we do not know what a victorious Kaiser would impose upon us. We have always prized independence, initiative, and activity, and these are the very virtues which the Germans are determined to uproot.

Hitherto the Germans have shown themselves patient collectors of facts, which they have not been able to convert into sound knowledge. They know very little about anything, least of all themselves. M. Friedel has found this gem of rhetoric in the writings of one Goldschmidt of Gotha: "How can the French and English dare," asks this apostle, "to refer the Germans to Kant's theories of human dignity and moral duty, seeing that they have lost all idea of the one and the other?"

If the violators of libraries and museums, the men who have made a proud list of the churches and cathedrals which they have destroyed, still preserve their "human dignity" and

"moral duty," truly these are strange commodities.

A Nation of N.C.O.s.

And in the future, if the friends of the Kaiser have their way, the next generation of Germans will learn far less than their fathers. It is proposed to make a clean sweep of education of every kind after the war. The military party in Germany attacks the classical schools with an energy which would delight both the champions of science in this country and those strange composed personages who believe we shall have better commercial travelers if we study French in our universities. And when the Germans have abolished the classics they will abolish all living tongues as well. They will prove themselves self-supporting and omnipotent.

In brief, the classical school, we are told, "must be replaced by a school of N. C. O.s and teachers of gymnastics, without Latin, Greek or foreign languages, and teaching nothing except an immense amount of physical culture flavored with a little science." What an ideal to keep before you! A

(Continued on Page 7)

## GOLF CLUBS

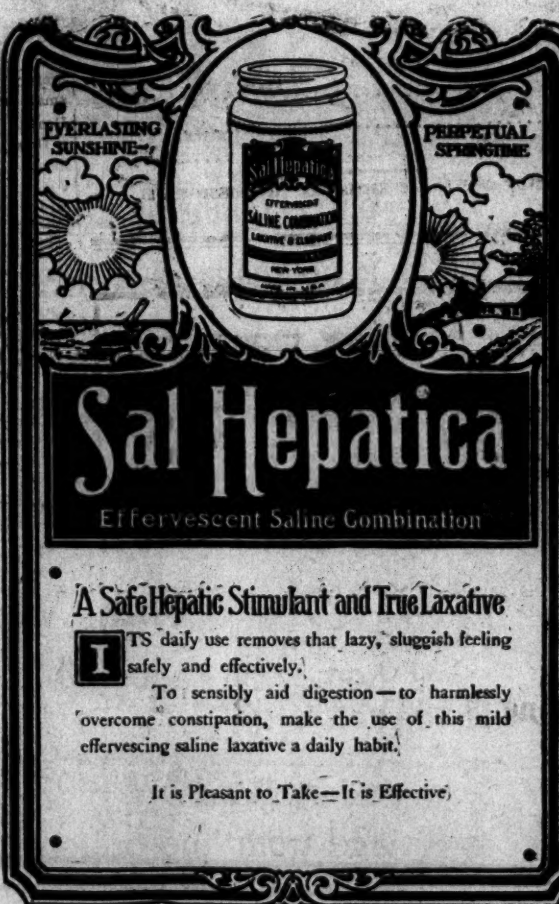
DRIVERS	BRASSIES	CLEEKs
JIGGERS	BAFFIES	NIBLICKs
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has nothing to say. Not ten words of his can be quoted. Nivelle was a doer, no talker. Debeney issued a bulletin a day or two since in rather the old style; he must have forgotten himself. General Mangin has a fine stock of adjectives, and he warms up briskly when he thanks the British and the Americans for their cooperation, but nothing spectacular in the way of bulletins has come from him. The shade of John Pope must be amazed at the moderation of these Frenchmen, of whom Ferdinand Foch is the fondest of silence.

Selling Our Silver To India  
(New York Times)

THE Federal Reserve bank notes which are now appearing represent the silver sent to India from the United States through England. The silver was circulating here in the form of silver certificates, and as the certificates were withdrawn from use to release the silver, it was necessary to substitute something to prevent contraction of the currency. Federal Reserve bank notes were substituted because they are based upon national short-term paper, such as Treasury certificates, and do not require a 40 percent gold reserve, like the Federal Reserve notes, which are based upon private commercial paper. This is not a reversal to a national bank note currency, because the short-term paper requires the speedy retirement of the notes, no bank franchise is created, and no artificial value is given to national bonds, as in the case of national bank note issues.

The starting point of this ninth variety of our currency was the arrangement made by Lord Reading between England and the United States that they should buy jointly 100,000,000 ounces of silver to enable England to send silver to India, and to enable the United States to repay to France its disbursements to our army in silver. As the world production of silver is only about 172,000,000 ounces a year, it is clear that 100,000,000 ounces could not be got forthwith in the markets. The only way to get it was to borrow from the world's greatest hoard of silver, the half-billion behind our silver certificates. The Pittman act was passed to authorize this, but the original 100,000,000 ounces was expanded to \$250,000,000.

There is no reason to suppose that this is top. In fact, no one can say how much silver India will take. It has long been known as a "sink" of precious metals, neither the silver nor gold which go there ever returning. Last year the Indian Finance Minister stated that within a year the Government had lost, that is, the country had absorbed, 46,500,000 rupees, or more than the Government had been able to buy by cleaning out the stocks of China and the Philippines. Rupees are nominally worth sixteen pence in India, but they have risen to nineteen pence in London. The price of silver is fixed by both England and the United States above the bullion value of the rupee, which is reached when silver is a decimal above 94 cents per ounce in our money. If India were like other countries, there would be a current of silver here from there, instead of the reverse direction. But there is more than the hoarding habits of the Indians to prevent.

Sir James Meeson, an Indian finance official, puts the world's debt to India at about \$360,000,000, instead of the normal debt of India to the world of \$90,000,000. The world must pay India in whatever India wants, for without Indian products there would be greater difficulty in winning the war. We must find the silver India fancies, even though our production is declining under greater costs of production, and even if it should take all the silver in the Treasury, above currency needs. It is better to cancel the debt with silver than to postpone payment by raising a credit, as is usual when the exchanges are unbalanced, and it is difficult to equalize them.

## War-Time Wallops

Peace isn't going to be a horse trade.—Detroit Journal.

The irresistible force meets the immovable body—and the body starts toward Germany.—New York Sun.

The Germans have again withdrawn their lines according to prearranged plans—of Foch.—New York World.

We don't remember when we have read of assassinations in Russia with as much complacency.—Columbus Dispatch.

We print the reports of the German War Office on the front page because we have no comic supplement.—Brooklyn Eagle.

One cheering feature of the situation is that Germany's friends seem to hate her about as much as her enemies do.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.

Foch The Imperturbable  
(New York Times)

THERE is no Napoleonic rhetoric in Ferdinand Foch. Bombast is foreign to his habits. One look at that shrewd face seemed with thought, in which no emotion stirred, the eyes unanimated, introspective, would set right any one who expected theatrical appeals, sonorous bulletins of victory from the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied hosts. It is not to be imagined that Marshal Foch would address an army of Frenchmen as Napoleon exhorted the soldiers of the Directory: "I am about to lead you into the most fertile valleys of the world; there you will find flourishing cities and teeming provinces; there you will reap honor, glory, and riches. Soldiers of the Army of Italy, will you lack courage?" The Pyramids would not look down upon his army if Foch were operating in Egypt. Although human enough, he is the most taciturn, unemotional of soldiers. He does not dream of glory or talk about it. In that respect he resembles his predecessor, Joffre, who, on the eve of the battle of the Marne, which was planned to save Paris and the nation, issued an order of the day in which he said:

"At the moment when a battle on which depends the welfare of the country is about to begin, I have to remind all ranks that the time for looking back is past. Every effort must be made to attack the enemy and hurl him back. Troops which find advance impossible must stand their ground at all costs and die rather than give way. This is a moment when no faltering will be tolerated."

No pulse would beat faster for the reading of that invocation to duty. It was a study in repression. But the pulpit understood Papa Joffre. Ferdinand Foch cares as little for high-sounding phrases. His meaning is conveyed in short, arid sentences. Take the reception of the war correspondents at headquarters late in August, when all France was ringing with the achievement of the Allies in Picardy and Flanders: 100,000 prisoners taken and several thousand cannon, the enemy giving way in disorder. "Everything is going well," said the Marshal calmly; "we have begun our action and shall continue." Any strategist whose name filled the trump of fame might be tempted to see a rainbow of dazzling colors arching the Western front. But not Foch, who said, when asked about the future: "Realities are far better than any sort of promise. It is useless to make promises that may give rise to exaggerated hopes. Nothing but realities count." What about the French Army? The Marshal might be expected to wax eloquent on that theme. He must have thought much about the valor and fortitude of his men. But all that could be got out of the leader whom they don't call Papa Foch was this:

"You may say anything you like about them. Whatever you say will never be too much. They are going on without respite, without relief, without rest. We can ask anything of them; they are always ready to go on."

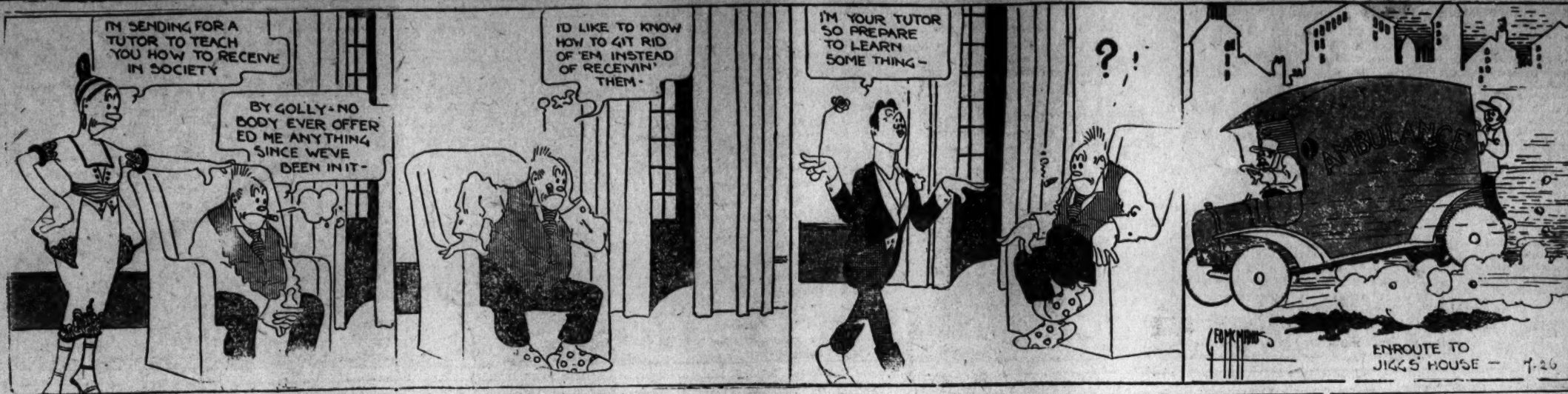
A fine tribute when it is analysed, but the wording is drab—not a glow, not a spark of fire, not even smoldering sentiment. As their motto the modern school of French soldiers prefer: "Deeds, not words." Petain



## Bringing Up Father



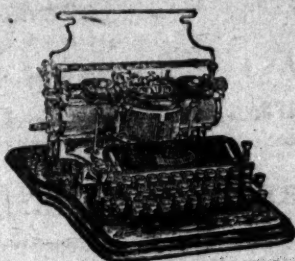
By George McManus



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## The Real Cause Of Cholera

By Dr. Woods Hutchison

For some reason, which is even yet not altogether clear, cholera is chiefly a hot weather disease, and its favorite hunting ground has long been the tracks of the great pilgrimages to the Holy Places, which are held every year in Asia. Here it finds an ideal breeding ground, overcrowding, incredible filth, spoiled food, polluted water and huge encampments with a superb contempt for every known law of sanitation. For tens of centuries past, first the Pilgrims, then the cholera have been regular seasonal features of the heated term in Oriental lands, just like seed time and harvest, day and night, pollen and hay fever. Had it not been for their religious character, the British health authorities would have long ago forbidden and suppressed the pilgrimages, because they are such fearful and inevitable hot-beds for the breeding and spread of epidemics, not merely of cholera, but of typhoid, smallpox, dysentery and the Black Death.

How fearfully plague-ridden these great caravan expeditions were may be estimated from the fact that it was no unusual thing for half or even two-thirds of those who set forth on them to fall by the wayside, and the devotees on starting out used to make their wills, set their affairs in order, and say a last farewell to their friends and family. One of the few beneficent effects of this World War has been that it has temporarily stopped the pilgrimages and bids fair to place their entire course from start to goal under civilised, sanitary control. It would be quite within the bounds of possibility and the ironies of fate that this unexpected side effect of the calamity might result in the saving of almost as many lives from cholera alone as has been lost upon the battle fields.

After the smoldering members of the disease had been fanned into a flame in the pilgrim camps, then it spread like a prairie fire in all directions. The returning pilgrims carried it into every nook and corner of India, Malaysia, China and even Siberia and Central Asia; then the trade caravans took it up and spread it southwest into Egypt and North Africa, westerly to the Mediterranean coast, northwesterly into Russia, until the advancing waves began to ripple and break all along the eastern and southeastern borders of Europe. But curiously enough the germ never seemed to gain a permanent foothold anywhere outside of Southern Asia. Almost every attack in Italy, Spain, or Russia can be clearly traced to the bubbling over of the witches' caldron of disease in the Orient. And as the fire under the caldron is the pilgrimages, their wiping out or effective sanitary control would be the longest possible step toward the conquest of cholera.

For centuries we fought the disease blindly after the fashion of Huxley's vivid figure. He used to grimly declare that before the days of the microscope and the discovery of bacteria, the patient and the disease were like two men fighting in a pitch-dark room, while the doctor was like a third man with a club striking into the melee as best he might, sometimes hitting the disease and sometimes the patient.

But about 1880 the germ of the disease was discovered, a spirillum, also that its method of spread was through the drinking water or food which had been sprinkled or washed with infected water, and the sure way of stopping its spread was to boil or chlorinate the drinking water, and isolate in one camp all those who were suffering from the disease, and in another those who had come into close personal contact with them.

Most of our theories as to the causation and spread of the disease were proved to be mistaken. The poorest and even most putrid of

foods had nothing whatever to do with causing the disease, unless it had been mixed with infected water or handled by someone who was actually suffering from the infection. Personal contact had almost nothing to do with the spread of the disease, unless it so happened that the victims were cooks or waiters, or food handlers of some description, and could infect the food with their own discharges by dirty and careless handling. A man might live for weeks in the center of a cholera camp or cholera hospital and be practically safe from the disease so long as he drank only bottled or boiled water and ate only food brought in in sealed packages, and washed his hands thoroughly before each meal.

What was even more surprising, careful observation and experiments upon the lower animals showed that or even spoiled or decaying food or chronic disturbances of the stomach or intestinal digestion did not in any way seem to predispose to the attack of the disease, or to make its course any more severe or violent if it did develop. So that most of our talk about being particularly careful of what we ate, and avoiding fruit, or fresh vegetables, or other "explosive" articles of diet, in cholera times, was quite beside the mark. If the cholera germs are swallowed in sufficient numbers in water or food, they will attack strong vigorous men in the prime of life and with perfect digestion and health, as violently and almost as fatally as the young, or aged, or ailing.

When once the drinking water is brought thoroughly and effectively under control, and the victims and their contacts isolated in separate camps, the end of the cholera epidemic is in plain sight. But it may smolder along slowly and even continue to break out on a small scale in new neighborhoods for some time, because a certain number of those who have had the disease and recovered from it, still carry the germs in their intestines, and if their discharges happen to get into the food or the drinking water, they may start another small epidemic.

## The German War Nursery

(Continued from Page 4)

nation of N. C. O.s and just a pinch of science!

Already the reading-books in the German schools have been revised. They are purged thoroughly of literature. The most widely popular of those now in use is called "The War," and it contains the speeches of Herr Bethmann Hollweg and a few convincing proofs that England is to blame for all the bloodshed. What admirable ground upon which to teach the young idea how to shoot! Then, for children farther advanced in age and intelligence, say from 10 to 12, there is a useful "Reading-book of World-Politics," wherein no doubt is set forth the whole doctrine of Pan-Germanism. Who would not pity the poor little Huns whose tender years are to be perplexed by the bad oratory of the Reichstag and the wild aspirations of Junkerdom?

Now, it may be said, that what training Germany gives to her children is no concern of ours. And in a sense it is not. Nevertheless, we must look to the future and consider what will be the policy and ambition of a generation trained sternly and carefully to walk in the paths of hoodlaxism. In five-and-twenty years we shall be confronted by a race of Germans whose ideal is the N. C. O. and whose physical gymnastics are favored only by chemistry. They will be our adversaries of the morrow. And meanwhile it is with the contrivances of this new education that we are asked to live today upon terms of amity.

A parcel of recalcitrant Peers, who have forgotten everything, even the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and have learned nothing at all, are still demanding that we should make a peace with Germany by negotiation. How can we negotiate with men who have shown us in Russia what is their conception of peace and who are already busy with schemes which shall convert their whole Empire into one vast nursery of war?

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## STEFANSSON TELLS OF METEOR IN NORTH

Described Arc To Horizon, Making Night Like Day—Followed By Thunder

### EXPLORER ILL AT THE TIME

Started By Sudden Illumination, He Later Got Particulars From Witnesses

By Vilhjalmur Stefansson  
(New York Times)

Fort Yukon, Alaska, July 8.—Testimony as to a meteor that fell on or about February 26, 1918:

The evening of (probably) February 26, 1918, I was ill with pneumonia, at Herschel Island. I was in a small building that had but one window—a large one, facing south. It was between 7 and 9 p.m., probably, that I was lying in bed with my face away from the window and away from a large "Rochester" lamp that was burning brightly at a table not over five feet from my bed.

Of a sudden the interior of the building was lighted so brightly that shadows were clearly cast in places other than those where the light of the lamp could have cast them. Turning in bed as quickly as weakness permitted, I saw the window brightly lit. I was lower than the window, however, and could see no outdoors object through it.

There were two men in the room. One of these, Leo Wittenberg, ran to the window, and the other, an Indian boy named Abraham Stuart, ran outdoors. Mr. Wittenberg said that from the window he could see pressure ice at sea to the south a distance of a mile or more about as clearly as he could have seen it by daylight.

This was confirmed by the Indian boy, who added the information (on being questioned) that the disk of the meteor was about the size of the moon, that the light was about as bright as daylight, (judged by the visibility of distant objects,) and that the meteor disappeared about in the direction of Shingle Point, (southeast, or a little south of southeast.)

Every one at Herschel who had a house with a window saw the light, but few if any saw the meteor itself, except our Indian. Others, as well as he, noted that there was a luminous trail for several minutes. No one reported a sound to me.

At this time I had a high fever and was unable to write legibly, (from weakness.) As I remained severely ill till leaving Herschel, I wrote no notes of the occurrence and lacked the fore-thought to provide myself with memoranda written by others.

### Thought Mission Buildings Ablaze

Mr. Harding, the Hudson Bay Company factor, took the sudden glow outdoors to be the bursting into flame of the mission buildings nearby, and ran out with that impression still undecayed by going out. Some of the houses are excellently lighted by gas lamps, yet all agreed that the light coming in through the windows greatly brightened the rooms, in spite of a heavy coating of frost on most windows.

On arriving in the Porcupine Valley in April, I was greatly interested to learn that apparently the same meteor had been seen there by several persons. Those who gave me the most accurate accounts were Constable Claude B. Tidd of Rampart House and A. H. Anthony of the same place. Mr. Tidd had made notes in his diary, but as I was still ill I took no written memoranda of them when I saw them at Rampart House.

Mr. Anthony, however, is now here, and I have today secured a signed statement from him which I enclose. His account does not differ in any

essential from Mr. Tidd's. Both say (though this was inadvertently omitted from Mr. Anthony's statement) that the disk was the size of the full moon, or larger. All observers who saw the meteor to advantage agree that the light lasted long enough so the eye got accustomed to it and that the light of the full moon impressed them as darkness for a few seconds after the meteor disappeared.

Statement, from memory, of A. H. Anthony at Fort Yukon, July 8, 1918:

### As Bright As Daylight

Mr. Anthony and Constable C. B. Tidd were on the return journey from a Royal Northwest Mounted Police patrol from Rampart House to Fort Macpherson and were camped in mountainous country on the "Bell-Porcupine" portage. There are no accurate surveys, even of stream courses in this country; the relation of the Bell to the Porcupine is not even approximately as shown on maps. By the Hudson Bay Company's old estimates, it is about eighty miles west from Macpherson to the Bell, and Mr. Anthony estimates they were a total of 95 to 100 miles west of Macpherson, 15 miles west of their crossing of the Bell and 40 miles east of the point where the portage trail strikes the Porcupine. If anything, the direction from Macpherson may be a little north of west.

It was about 9 o'clock in the evening. The sky was clear and the moon near the full. The date was probably the 25th of February, though it may have been a day later or earlier. Camp had been pitched, the tent door facing north. Mr. Tidd, lightly clad, was just going out from the tent, when simultaneously Mr. Anthony noticed an outdoor light which almost instantly became so bright that the light of the burning candle became unnoticeable in the tent, and heard Mr. Tidd exclaim: "Oh, look at the comet!"

The light impressed Mr. Anthony as being quite as bright as daylight and pure white. He glanced out through a hole in the tent alongside the stovepipe and saw the meteor passing across the sky. He then ran out. Combining what he saw with what Mr. Tidd told him, Mr. Anthony is sure that the following statement is roughly accurate:

The meteor became incandescent at a point a little west of true north and about 60 degrees from the horizon. Its course was slightly curved and made an angle of a little under 45 degrees with the horizon. The meteor disappeared behind a mountain that loomed high in about northeast. Some part of its course from the point of appearance and another portion near the mountain were not illumined after its passage, but the middle third of the course was represented by a cigar-shaped "cloud" of illumined "smoke" of a puffy appearance resembling thick, white summer clouds or the puff of white smoke from a big gun. This gradually became less bright, but persisted for at least five minutes, and probably considerably

longer. The fall of the meteor took about a second.

As both men were lightly clad, they soon had to go into the tent to warm their hands at the stove and to put on mittens. They then came out again. The cigar cloud was still there, though not so bright now. After an interval that Mr. Anthony estimates at four minutes from the disappearance of the meteor, three loud "rolls of thunder" were heard to the east or northeast. These resembled summer thunder in character, but were briefer. They were distinctly not single booms, as those of a big gun. Mr. Anthony finds it hard to estimate the time, but on the assumption that by counting fast you can count five to the second, he thinks each roll was a little over a second, but that the intervals between were so short that the three rolls came within five seconds.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the above statement is substantially accurate.

(Signed) A. H. Anthony.

### Conflicting Testimony

On arrival at Fort Yukon I found that the meteor was similarly described as to its light and as to the date, but testimony does not agree with that of ours from Herschel or any from the Porcupine, for we and the Porcupine people saw a meteor that appeared in the north and high up, and disappeared to the southeast at Herschel and northeast on the Porcupine, while Mr. Raymond, the mail carrier between Fort Yukon and Circle City, says he saw it first in the east and it disappeared in east southeast.

Mr. Raymond's statement is as follows:

On the evening of February 26, between 7 and 9 p.m., he was on his way from Circle to Fort Yukon with the mail, and was, with his dog-team, traveling along about eight miles upstream from Fort Yukon. The weather was cloudy here, though the clouds were not thick, nor did they cover the whole sky. The moon was behind a cloud, but gave good traveling light because of the cloud's partial transparency.

The meteor appeared about in east considerably less than 45 degrees up, and disappeared in east-southeast, right over the tree tops (not over five degrees from the horizon). He saw it burst into myriad fragments. The "tail" it left seemed to be produced by the sphere's burning "on the edges" (at the intersection of the surface by a plane perpendicular to the line of motion), and it disappeared almost immediately (did not persist, as told by Messrs. Tidd and Anthony)—possibly this was because of the cloudy weather on the Yukon, whereas the others observed the meteor in a clear sky.

Mr. Raymond thought the meteor to have been a little smaller than the moon when full, but the light was about as bright and pure white. He heard no noise when the meteor burst. He and his companion, whom

I have not seen, seem to have been the only white men who saw it near Fort Yukon, though all saw the light of it. They knew little of such phenomena, and, as a result, made a compact that they would tell no one of what they had seen, as they thought they would not be believed and would be ridiculed or called liars. When, however, they learned that the light had been seen in nearly every house at Fort Yukon, they also told their version of the story.

Mrs. Raymond, who lives at Fort Yukon, had on this night taken a dog team and gone upstream to meet her husband. She saw the meteor and tells of it substantially as her husband does, but says she heard a "thunder," although he did not. It was so "far away," she says, that a cap down light over the ears probably kept her husband from hearing it. She heard but one "thunder," Messrs. Tidd and Anthony heard three. She was so impressed with the phenomenon that she gave up all thought of meeting her husband and turned toward her home. (It is probable that the uniformity of the accounts is due in part to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond talking it over together. I am uncertain whether they saw a different meteor, or whether they have erred in orientation.)

It will be noted that, if a line be drawn roughly southeast from Herschel, in conformity to the statement of our Indian boy, and northeast from the camp of Messrs. Anthony and Tidd, those lines will meet in the vicinity of the Mackenzie delta, inland. I have, consequently, taken pains to see Mr. William Johnson, purveyor of the firm of Schulz and Johnson, at the mouth of Old Crow River, who has been in the delta since February. He tells me that the meteor was seen to fall to the eastward of persons who were in the delta about 100 miles north of Macpherson, and to the south of other persons who were about 175 miles north-northeast from Macpherson. He did not take pains to get accurate directions, so one can only say that the meteor probably fell just west of or into the Eskimo Lakes. Further information should enable us to determine with near exactness where it fell, even should it prove that no one actually saw it strike. From the delta Mr. Johnson reports the three "rolls of thunder" and the breaking up of the meteor into innumerable fragments before striking the ground.

(Signed) V. Stefansson.

### ITALIAN FOOD CRISIS IS NEARING AN END

Controller Announces That Definite Arrangements Have Been Made By Allies

London, August 28.—A Daily Chronicle despatch from Milan states that Signor Crespi, the Italian Food Controller, has addressed a long and logical letter of unusual importance to prefects and local administrations throughout the country, wherein he gives explicit assurance that the terrible privation in the prime necessities of life which Italian people in particular have had to endure will henceforth mark a downward curve, while stringent measures against hoarding and

profiteering will reduce the present exorbitant cost of living, especially for the humble class.

The Allied Governments, he says, are now in a position to guarantee regular and adequate provisioning of their respective peoples, no matter how long the war may last.

Taking into account the fact that peace would not lessen straightway the actual needs, the four Food Controllers responsible to the Grand Alliance have elaborated a two years' program and have ascertained that the existing food stocks in North America will be amply sufficient to meet every deficit in the wants of the Allied nations of Europe. The restrictions that have been so sorely felt hitherto will have to be enforced only as regards tonnage, since for every ten tons of provisions economized a unit of war can be brought to the battlefields, and for every ton of flour saved the Allied Government can now promise an hour less of war.

Definite arrangements have been made for importing 3,000,000 tons of cereals which Italy requires during the coming twelve months to supplement her home crops. The Allied fleets are strenuously engaged in more efficacious defense of navigation in the Mediterranean, and the Italian Government will thereby be able to distribute fresh and better quality of bread. Large consignments of condensed milk and an abundance of lard will compensate for the prevailing scarcity of milk and butter.

Over 750,000 cans of salmon and tunny fish are being put on the market this month, and closer attention is being devoted to the development of the game preserves. Toward solving the meat problem, there has been realized lately an economy of about 100,000 head of cattle per month. This, together with the enormous weekly imports of frozen mutton and equally big supplies of preserved pork promised by the United States, will permit in winter relaxation of the three meatless days per week.

South America is sending over 50,000 tons of coffee, and before winter sets in, there is a good prospect of remedying the great dearth of sugar which at the present time limits the monthly allowance per head to 250 grams.

### NOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dislodge constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use



the dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Balaam's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything else so effective for infants and children." *WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,* Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." *S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,* Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." *R. E. BUCKLE, M. D.,* Omaha, Neb.

Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infants, children, and children, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." *J. B. BELMONT, M. D.,* New York City.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down										
STATIONS		Local	Fast	Fast & 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Rds R.R.	STATIONS		Local	Fast Local	Fast R	Fast & 4th	Fast R	Slow R	Local	Rds R.R.	STATIONS		Local	Fast Local	Fast R	Fast & 4th	Fast R	Slow R	Local	Rds R.R.		
SHANGHAI		7.35	8.10	8.40	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	NANKING		7.30	8.00	8.30	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00
WUJIAO		7.45	8.20	8.50	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	CHINKIANG		7.40	8.10	8.40	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10
WUJIAO		7.55	8.30	9.00	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	TIANJIN		7.50	8.20	8.50	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20
WUJIAO		8.05	8.40	9.10	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	CENTRAL		8.00	8.30	8.60	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30
WUJIAO		8.15	8.50	9.20	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	TIANJIN		8.10	8.40	8.70	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40
WUJIAO		8.25	9.00	9.30	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	PUKOW		8.20	8.50	9.20	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50
WUJIAO		8.35	9.10	9.40	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	NANKING		8.30	9.00	9.30	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00
WUJIAO		8.45	9.20	9.50	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	CHINKIANG		8.40	9.10	9.40	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10
WUJIAO		8.55	9.30	10.00	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	TIANJIN		8.50	9.20	9.50	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20
WUJIAO		9.05	9.30	10.00	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	CENTRAL		9.00	9.30	9.60	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30
WUJIAO		9.15	9.40	10.10	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	TIANJIN		9.10	9.40	9.70	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40
WUJIAO		9.25	9.50	10.20	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	PUKOW		9.20	9.50	10.20	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50
WUJIAO		9.35	10.00	10.30	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	NANKING		9.30	10.00	10.30	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00
WUJIAO		9.45	10.10	10.40	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	CHINKIANG		9.40	10.10	10.40	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10
WUJIAO		9.55	10.20	10.50	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	TIANJIN		9.50	10.20	10.50	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20
WUJIAO		10.05	10.30	11.00	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	CENTRAL		10.00	10.30	10.60	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30
WUJIAO		10.15	10.40	11.10	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	TIANJIN		10.10	10.40	10.70	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40
WUJIAO		10.25	10.50	11.20	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	PUKOW		10.20	10.50	11.20	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50
WUJIAO		10.35	11.00	11.30	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	NANKING		10.30	11.00	11.30	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00
WUJIAO		10.45	11.10	11.40	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	CHINKIANG		10.40	11.10	11.40	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10
WUJIAO		10.55	11.20	11.50	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	TIANJIN		10.50	11.20	11.50	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20
WUJIAO		11.05	11.30	12.00	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	CENTRAL		11.00	11.30	11.60	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30
WUJIAO		11.15	11.40	12.10	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	TIANJIN		11.10	11.40	11.70	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40
WUJIAO		11.25	11.50	12.20	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	PUKOW		11.20	11.50	12.20	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50
WUJIAO		11.35	12.00	12.30	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	NANKING		11.30	12.00	12.30	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00
WUJIAO		11.45	12.10	12.40	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	CHINKIANG		11.40	12.10	12.40	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10
WUJIAO		11.55	12.20	12.50	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	TIANJIN		11.50	12.20	12.50	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20
WUJIAO		12.05	12.30	13.00	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	CENTRAL		12.00	12.30	12.60	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30
WUJIAO		12.15	12.40	13.10	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	TIANJIN		12.10	12.40	12.70	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40
WUJIAO		12.25	12.50	13.20	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	PUKOW		12.20	12.50	13.20	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50
WUJIAO		12.35	13.00	13.30	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	NANKING		12.30	13.00	13.30	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00
WUJIAO		12.45	13.10	13.40	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	CHINKIANG		12.40	13.10	13.40	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10
WUJIAO		12.55	13.20	13.50	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	TIANJIN		12.50	13.20	13.50	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20
WUJIAO		13.05	13.30	14.00	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	CENTRAL		13.00	13.30	13.60	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30
WUJIAO		13.15	13.40	14.10	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	TIANJIN		13.10	13.40	13.70	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40
WUJIAO		13.25	13.50	14.20	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	PUKOW		13.20	13.50	14.20	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50
WUJIAO		13.35	14.00	14.30	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	25.45	NANKING		13.30	14.00	14.30	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00
WUJIAO		13.45	14.10	14.40	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55	CHINKIANG		13.40	14.10	14.40	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10
WUJIAO		13.55	14.20	14.50	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	25.65	TIANJIN		13.50	14.20	14.50	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20
WUJIAO		14.05	14.30	15.00	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	25.45	25.75	CENTRAL		14.00	14.30	14.60	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30
WUJIAO		14.15	14.40	15.10	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55	25.85	TIANJIN		14.10	14.40	14.70	19.10	19.40	20.10			



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 4, 1918.  
Money And Bullion  
Sovereigns: buying rate,  
@ 5/4=Tls. 3.75  
@ exch. 74=Mex. \$5.97  
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,  
@ 127=Tls. 78.74  
@ 74=Mex. \$106.73  
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.7  
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 265  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 17.80  
Native Interest ..... Tls. .11

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 491d.  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 26.08  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.763

## Foreign Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/4  
London ..... T.T. 5/4  
London ..... Demand 5/4  
India ..... T.T. 355  
Paris ..... T.T. 693  
Paris ..... Demand 7013  
New York ..... T.T. 127  
New York ..... Demand 1273  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68  
Japan ..... T.T. 423  
Batavia ..... T.T. 3663  
Singapore ..... T.T. 44

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/5  
London ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 5/6  
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/6  
London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 5/7  
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/7  
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 730  
New York ..... o/d. 1283  
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 1313

## Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for  
Roules

Roules 1,500 .....=Tls. 100  
Roules 100 .....=Mex. \$9.00

## Customs House Exchange Rates

For October  
Hk. Tls. 3.30 @ 5/31  
" 1 @ 7123 France 7.94  
" 0.80 @ 1291 Gold \$1  
" 1 @ 421 Yen 2.64  
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.55  
" 1 @ — Roules —  
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 4, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
Shanghai Lands Tls. 66.00

Unofficial

Yangtze Insurance \$195.00  
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.00  
Padang Tls. 9.00  
Tobacco Tls. 12.50  
Kunglik Cotton Tls. 16.00 Cash  
Kunglik Cotton Tls. 16.50 Dec.  
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 137.00  
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 37.50  
Laou Kung Mow Cotton  
Tls. 140.00 Dec.  
Shanghai Lands Tls. 66.00  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 154.00  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 150.00 Dec.

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 4, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Unofficial

Sun Manggis @ Tls. 4.00  
Gulas @ Tls. 4.75  
Langkats @ Tls. 18.00 December

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

78, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road.  
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
Strictly first-class cuisine under the  
personal supervision of the proprietress.  
Separate baths, hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1571.

## Rubber Outputs

	Aug.	Sept.
Alma	34,000	33,000
Amherst	—	—
Anglo-Dutch	—	—
Anglo-Java	120,500	—
Ayer Tawah	29,000	28,000
Batu Anam	—	28,000
Bukit Toh Alang	14,958	14,461
Bute	16,000	—
Chempedak	9,800	8,300
Chenor	—	22,263
Cheng	13,810	14,150
Cenakidated	52,377	—
Domination	—	43,463
Gula Kalumpung	80,300	78,700
Shipped to London	—	—
Java Consolidated	50,000	—
Kamunting	23,867	—
Kapala	—	11,777
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,700	—
Kota Bahro	40,786	39,640
Kroewek	28,000	—
Langkat	25,000	79,090
Padang	6,647	—
Pengkalan	17,067	14,602
Repah	17,000	18,000
Samagaga	14,141	16,580
Semambu	—	15,841
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	35,000	35,383
Shanghai-Malay	14,700	14,789
Shanghai-Klabang	15,562	—
Shanghai-Seremban	12,010	7,858
Shanghai-Pahang	—	13,496
Shanghai-Sumatra	—	71,230
Sua Manggis	10,693	10,195
Sungai	25,616	27,362
Tanjong	34,000	—
Tanjong Merah	75,000	60,000
Tobong	6,092	5,246
Ulobi	—	—
Ziangbe	52,000	—

## Singapore Rubber Auctions

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that their Auctions this week showed prices of cents 463 to cents 441 for Pale Crepe and cents 47 to cents 48 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being easier.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, October 1.—Today's Rubber prices were: Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. buyers. November to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. buyers. Tendency of market: steady. Previous quotation, London, Sept. 30: Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. buyers. October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. paid. Tendency of market: steady.

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

London, October 1.—Tenders for Indian Council Bill and Deferred Transfers were: Tenders for Transfers: Highest price, 1s. 6d. Tenders at, 1s. 6d. Receive, 14% Deferred Transfers: Highest price, 1s. 5-29/32d. Tenders at, 1s. 5-29/32d. Receive, 14% Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 4,000,000. Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 3,000,000.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, October 1.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were: Consols 2 1/2% for account .....1591 Cheques on London at Paris .....Fr. 26.07 T.T. on London at New York .....G. \$4.763 Bar Silver (spot) .....491d. Bank of England Rate of Discount .....5% Market Rate of Discount .....3 1/2% Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellardies .....29.40d. Cotton: M. G. Fine Seinde and Bengal .....20.25d. Cotton: Good-Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch staple .....25.37d. Plantation Rubber, October .....2s. 3d. paid. Deliveries, China Silk .....155 bales. Deliveries, Canton Silk .....115 bales. Deliveries, Japan Silk .....299 bales.

## Hongkong Share Report

Messrs. Moxon and Taylors' in their Weekly Share Report dated Hongkong, September 27, write as follows:

The week under review has been devoted for the most part to clearing up commitments for the forthcoming Settlement, in consequence of which there has been a slight reaction.

Shanghai suffered from the same trouble, but at the close their market has an appearance of strength, although there is a marked paucity of buying orders from that Port.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been done to a fair extent at \$585 and \$590.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons at \$380, North Chinas at Tls. 125 and Unions at \$890 are offering at quotations.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have come to business at \$151 and Hongkong Fires at \$230.

Shipping.—Douglases probably through Settlement influences have weakened to \$83 at which there are small buyers. Steamboats have weakened to \$21 1/2. Preferred Indos at \$29 are unchanged from last week whilst Deferred Indos have been done at various rates between \$149 and \$145 for cash, closing with buyers at \$147 for cash. Shells could be placed at 110/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars have come to business at \$86 1/2 and Malabons are quiet at \$38.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs are offering at \$240. Urals are quoted locally 27/6, but there is no confirmation of this rate from London. Tronohs have buyers at \$3/- and Kallians at 47/- Langkats advanced until Tls. 18 was reached for cash, but at the close the market is weaker with Shanghai selling at Tls. 17 1/2 for December.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves could be placed at \$96. Hongkong Docks have weakened to a selling rate of \$155. Shanghai Docks advanced to Tls. 155 for cash and Tls. 160 December, but at the close are weaker, the quotation being Tls. 153 for cash and Tls. 157 for December.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are on offer at \$100. Hotels are nominal at \$90 ex dividend. Lands have buyers at \$97 and Humphreys at \$7.25. Kowloon Lands at \$32 and West Points at \$71 are both in demand.

Cotton Mills.—The following are the latest quotations from Shanghai: Ewos Tls. 205, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 157, Kungyih Tls. 16, Yangtzeopos Tls. 8.90, Orientals Tls. 62, all buying quotations.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are offering at \$65 and China Lights have buyers at \$5 1/2. Hongkong Trams have buyers at \$8.90.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at \$10, Dairy Farms at \$27 1/2, Ropes at \$20 1/2, and Providents at \$7.80 have buyers at quoted rates. Cements have increased to a buying rate of \$8.30 cash with \$8.65 done for December. Powells are wanted at \$9 and Waterboats have been dealt in at \$12.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 7/15-16 and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 66.

## U.K. METAL MARKET

London, October 1.—Today's Metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. Nominal .....122 5 0 American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. ....137 0 0 Lead L. B. c.l.f. per ton ..... Nominal Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. nett ..... 29 0 0 Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask) ..... Nominal Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) ..... Nominal Standard Tin (cash) .....337 10 0 Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. .... 52 0 0 Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b. Nominal ..... 23 5 0 Standard Tin (3 months) .....337 10 0

## THE FRENCH NERVED TO GREAT DEEDS

Inspired By Victory, The Poilus Defy Stiffing Heat And Difficult Country

## OPTIMISM NEVER SO HIGH

Exploit Of Sergeant Who Was Decorated On Battlefield Is Typical Of Army's Spirit

By Walter L. Duranty

With the French Armies, August 22.—As had been foreshadowed, the Germans yesterday evacuated the whole Forest of Ourcampes and Carlepoint Wood—in consequence of the French progress from Pontoise along the Oise to Sempligny—and Drestin-court massif fell into French hands like a ripe plum.

The feature of yesterday's operations was the progress on the wings of the French armies. On the left, Langigny was entered and the dominating height of Plémont was occupied soon afterward. During the night, the pressure was maintained, and today it is announced that French cavalry has crossed the Duvette at various points. Mangin's right has pushed forward to the Oise and follows the example of the left by holding the river bank from Pontoise to Breigny.

On the whole front the enemy was in retreat during the night and this morning with the French in hot pursuit. There are growing evidences of demoralization in the foe's ranks. The French once more are proving that, galvanized by victory, they can perform the impossible, despite the stifling heat and difficult country.

An exploit of Sergeant Joseph Aigisier which won the Military Medal and War Cross on the battlefield is a typical example. After capturing a machine-gun and two of its servants—the had killed two others by a daring "Indian warfare" crawl through a cornfield under fire to a vantage point—the Sergeant became separated from the squad under his orders in a ravine where gas and shell smoke were so thick that it was impossible to see his hand before his face.

Another company was advancing on the right. He joined them, but in the smoke and confusion of the battle's ebb and flow he again lost touch with the scattered line of skirmishers, and ran full tilt into a party of fifteen Germans by whom he was captured after a desperate struggle in which he shot one and knocked out two others with his clubbed rifle butt.

Sent to the rear under escort, he kept his wits about him despite the rough treatment he had just experienced, and noted all he could see of the enemy's movements and positions. When the party reached a wooded corner of the road he suddenly plunged at the nearest boche, hurling him head long into a ditch, and through a hail of bullets dashed into the wood.

There followed a two hours' Odyssey of adventures and hairbreadth escapes in the enemy lines, but Aigisier's luck held, and he rejoined the French successfully. Then he was in the line, which proved of the utmost value, and without more ado picked up the rifle and equipment of a dead comrade and returned immediately to the firing line.

Nor is this an isolated case. I could quote hundreds like it, did space permit. With such troops, the highest hopes are legitimate, and the optimism of the whole army was never so great.

At the same time it is recognized that the Germans are occupying a strong position. The Forest of Saint Gobain is an impenetrable barrier, and the prospect of turning it from the left along the marshy "corridor" formed by the Oise toward Le Fer is at least doubtful. Before the French center stretches the very strong massif northeast of Noyon.

It is on the Allied progress further north that the situation now depends. Already the idea of a retreat behind the Somme cannot be wholly foreign to the minds of the German leaders, and even the respite thus gained might be short-lived should the British turn the position by progress in the region of Bapaume. Behind that—a good way behind—there is still the protection of the famous Hindenburg Line, but the enemy might well find the retirement under savage pursuit of the victorious Allies a very different matter from the organized and fore-planned retreat of the Spring of 1917.

## BETTER BAND MUSIC TO INSPIRE TROOPS

Damrosch, With Pershing's Backing, Founds Big Training School For Americans

Paris, August 22.—One by-product of this war which will be of benefit to all parts of America will be better music. It will grow out of the fact that 10,000 band musicians will go home to the United States after hostilities with more knowledge of and enthusiasm for music than they ever had before.

This will be because of their thoroughgoing artistic training in France, plans for which have just been perfected by Walter Damrosch at the request of General Pershing.

Dr. Damrosch was about to return to America early in July, when General Pershing appealed to him to do something to improve the army music. Dr. Damrosch accepted this opportunity to serve the American troops, and today he outlined to me a big comprehensive plan approved by General Pershing, in which leading French band leaders and players will serve as instructors to the Americans. Co-operation in the matter has been authorized both by the French Ministry of War, because of the vital influence of music on good military morale, and by the French Ministry of Fine Arts, because of the opportunity offered for high-grade propaganda by introducing French band methods to the American public after the war.

For immediate army purposes, of course, the whole thing is justified on the score of military efficiency. General Pershing recognizes the vital part of music in warfare; so French musicians are to teach the Americans for exactly the same reason that French artillery and aviation experts have been training American soldiers. Hence the appeal of General Pershing to Dr. Damrosch.

Damrosch Tests Bandmasters. As Congress had authorized the giving of commissions to army bandmasters, General Pershing decided that the 200 American bandmasters in France be examined before they received commissions. Dr. Damrosch agreed to devote five weeks to this work. A military band was accordingly sent to Paris, where every bandmaster was summoned to give a practical demonstration of his knowledge of the technique of conducting and his ability to instrumentals music for military purposes. Dr. Damrosch was assisted in the examination by a board including Lieutenant Well of the French Army, a musician serving as liaison officer.

The majority of the bandmasters were young men of real musical talent, but many of them, having been thrown into the service without previous discipline in conducting, were lacking in the technique of the baton, and not only needed but craved further instruction.

Dr. Damrosch found that nearly all the bands were away below the number authorized by Congress—forty-eight players—and that many important instruments which have helped to make the French military bands the most famous in the world were totally lacking.

## Amusements

## ISIS THEATRE

The Most Spacious Theatre in Shanghai

## PROGRAMME

for

Saturday, 5th October

"The Secret of the Submarine"

Episodes 7th and 8th:

4 PARTS.

Also Showing

Two Very Mirth-Provoking Comedies

PRICES:

Dress Circle 40 Cts, Stalls 30 Cts.

## GERMAN LLOYD SLURS OUR WAR MOTIVES

Director Heineken, Warning Of Our Coming Power, Hints We Coveted German Ships

## OUR ENMITY SERIOUS BLOW

But He Doubts If America Will Join Britain in Waging A Trade War

London, August 16.—The London Times Hague correspondent reports that the North German Lloyd Year Book just issued emphasizes the necessity of rapid reconstruction of German shipping after the conclusion of peace if Germany is to contend with foreign rivalry. Philip Heineken, the General Director of the North German Lloyd Company, writing on shipping and trade in 1917, discusses America's entry into the war. While leaving the effect of this intervention on the military side to experts, he says:

"I should like quite generally to utter a warning against underestimating our latest adversary. In toughness and endurance he is little inferior to the Englishman, and what one has so far heard of American performances at all events compels great respect for the energy with which

they attack every new problem on that side of the ocean." He doubts whether the difficulties of transporting the American Army, with gigantic supplies, can be overcome, and adds:

"Economically especially and regarded from the angle of the view of the German shipping interests, American intervention (it would be foolish to wish to shut one's eyes to it) is a heavy blow to us, and it remains for history to establish whether covetousness toward the German ships in American ports did not play a direct and decisive part in the matter. In any case, the best and most valuable German steamers, which are in part hardly replaceable, have suffered confiscation and are now employed in transporting American troops and munitions to France and England. Did not Americans foresee this way of employing the German ships in the event of their participation in the war, and were they not conscious that a large part of these ships would then fall victims to submarines and torpedoes?" Concerning Germany's future relations with America, he counsels caution in assuming that America at the conclusion of peace will associate herself with Britain in a trade war against the Central Powers. He points out that it is said that British propaganda in America in favor of the trade war has failed completely. American industrial corporations, he adds, are said to have made all preparations for international trade after the war and to have accumulated large stocks for this purpose.

## AMUSEMENTS

## VICTORIA THEATRE

## SHOWING

On October 5th, 6th, 7th and at the Matinee on Sunday, 6th

Pauline Frederick

in

"NANETTE

OF THE

WILDS"

FIVE PARTS

and

Selected New Comedies

## SEE AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

On October 5th, 6th and 7th

and at the

Matinee on Sunday, the 6th

at 3.15 p.m.

THE POPULAR

Blanche Sweet

IN

"THE STORM"

Five Parts

SPLENDID NEW COMEDIES

## TONIGHT

## APOLLO THEATRE

## TONIGHT

WILLIAM FARNUM in "WHEN A MAN SEES RED"

A Super de Luxe Photo Play—complete in Seven Parts—From Larry Evan's famous story "The Painted Lady"

IT IS A GRIPPING STORY OF THE GREAT SOUTH SEAS AND A PICTURE THAT WILL THRILL SHANGHAI

.. DON'T MISS TONIGHT ..

We shall also present

.. DON'T MISS TONIGHT ..

"ROARING LIONS AND WEDDING BELLS"

Absolutely the "Last Word" in a comedy film. Words cannot express the scenes.

TWO LIONS—TWO OSTRICHES—give you the biggest bundle of laughs ever handed out over the foot lights at our theatre. Funnier than any film ever shown here.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

COME TONIGHT

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m.

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episodes 3 and 4



WILLIAM FARNUM  
DIRECTION WILLIAM FOX



## CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
 Reserve Funds:—  
 Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
 Silver ..... 19,500,000  
 \$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-  
 priators ..... \$15,000,000

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Shanghai Branch: 15, The Bund.  
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 Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
 counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-  
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 Local Bills Discounted.  
 Credits granted on approved  
 Securities, and every description of  
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 Drafts granted on London and the  
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A. G. STEPHEN,  
 Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential  
 Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$80,000,000.00  
 Paid-Up Capital ..... 13,379,500.00  
 Reserve Fund ..... \$1,298,553.00  
 Special Reserve Fund ..... \$1,598,553.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
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 Hankow Canton Hongkong  
 Amoy Yokohama Kobe Osaka  
 Nagasaki Manila Cebu  
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SHANGHAI BRANCH.  
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 Loans granted on approved  
 securities. Local Bills discounted.  
 Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-  
 count at 3 per cent. per annum, on  
 Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent.  
 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at  
 the following rates:  
 For 3 months at the rate of 4 per  
 cent. per annum.  
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 cent. per annum.  
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SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
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 gique.  
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne  
 Société Anonyme.  
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir  
 National d'Escompte d'Paris.  
 New York: National City Bank of  
 New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
 counts Tael and fixed deposits accord-  
 ing to arrangements.  
 Every description of banking and  
 exchange business transacted.  
 M. DEMETS,  
 Manager for China.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Boukies.  
 Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 26,960,000  
 Kope. Tls.  
 Capital Contributed by  
 the Chinese Government 3,500,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: PARMONAH.  
 Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
 London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:  
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie  
 & Co.  
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 le Développement du Commerce et  
 de l'Industrie en France. Banque  
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General Banking Business of  
 Every Description Transacted.  
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 Business a Specialty. We issue  
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Foreign and Domestic Com-  
 mercial Papers and Bills Discounted.

Loans and Advances made on  
 approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current  
 accounts and fixed deposits accord-  
 ing to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio,  
 Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki,  
 Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London,  
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 Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau,  
 Dairen, Changchun, Mukden,  
 Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong-  
 kong, Canton.

YOA YU,  
 Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000  
 one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs.  
 15,000,000, subscribed by  
 THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
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 Statutes approved by the Govern-  
 ment of the Chinese Republic on  
 January 11, 1913.

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 General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.  
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 Commerce et de l'Industrie en  
 France.  
 London: London County West-  
 minster and Parr's Bank Ltd.  
 London City & Midland Bank Ltd.  
 New York: Redmond & Co.  
 Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana

Credito Italiano  
 Tael, Dollars, Gold Accounts  
 Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
 counts in Gold or Local Currency and  
 fixed deposits on application.  
 Every description of Banking and  
 Exchange business transacted.  
 Savings accounts in Gold and Local  
 Currency

S. LION,  
 Manager

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:—

Gulden 70,000,000 (about \$5,232,323)

Reserve Fund:—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about \$908,388)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Pandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Teling-Teling

Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Telok-Betong

Djakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Radia Semarang

Lanka Singapore

Makassar Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank

of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal

places in Europe, Asia, Australia

and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives

for collection bills of exchange,

issues letters of credit on its

branches and correspondents and

transacts banking business of every

description.

Current accounts kept in tael

and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

count and Fixed Deposits in Tael,

Dollars and Roubles. Terms on

application.

Local Bills discounted. Special

facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal

cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or

over \$100, will be received at one

time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be re-

ceived in one year from any single

depositor whose credit balance shall

not at any time exceed the sum of

\$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per

cent per annum will be allowed on

the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on de-

mand. Accounts will be kept either

in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the

option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with

Pass Books in which all transactions

will be entered. Pass Books must be

presented when paying in or

withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of

China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved

securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts at 3 per cent per annum on

daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according

to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager

Provision Prices

In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican

dollar cents at Hongkew market as

compiled on October 1, 1910.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 14-20

Pork " 14-20

Veal " 14-20

Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.25

Brass " " \$1.50

House Coal per ton Tls. 12.00

Store Coal per ton Tls. 11.75

Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00

Laundry

Per 100 articles \$2.00-4.00

F. J. W. Malville,

Chief Inspector.

## Fish

Bream per lb. 10-13  
 Cod " 10-13  
 Mandarin " 25-30  
 Mackerel " none  
 Pomfret " 25-30  
 Salmon " none  
 Tuna " none  
 Sole " 10-13  
 Whitebait " 20-25

## Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each \$2.50-3.50

Duck " 40-60

Eggs per doz. 10-13

Fowl per lb. 10-13

Geese each 60-100

Hare " 25-40

Partridge " none

Pheasant " 50-60

Pigeons " 15-16

Plover " none

Quail " 10-20

Snipe " 14-16

Turkey per lb. 35-40

Teal each 10-12

Wild Duck " 35-40

Wild Pigeons " 10-12

Woodcock " none

Wild Geese " none

Fruit

Apricots per lb. none

Apples " 8-12

Bananas " 6-7

Cherries " none

Chestnuts per lb. 10-12

Chestnuts per lb. 12-14

Figs per doz. 5-10

Grapes per lb. 10-20

Lemons each 8

Lichies per lb. none

Mangoes each none

Mongosteens per doz. none

Melons each 2-3

Oranges per lb. none

Peaches " 10-16

Pears " 8-16

Pineapples " 6-8

Pomegranates " none

Plums " none

Pumpkins " 10-13

Pineapples " none

Strawberries " none

Walnuts " 13-14

Vegetables

Artichokes each 4-5

Asparagus per doz. none

French Beans per lb. 5-6

Broad Beans " 8-10

Beetroot per bunch 2-3

Bamboo Shoots per lb. none

Cabbage each 3-5

Carrots " 3-5

Cauliflower " none

Celery per bunch 2-3

Egg Plant per lb. 4-5

Green Corn each 1-2

Leeks per bunch 2-3

Mushrooms per lb. none

Onions " 2-3

Parsnips per bunch 2-3

Potatoes per picul \$1.40-1.60

Peas per lb. 10-20

Radishes per bunch 1-3

Spinach per lb. 4-5

Tomatoes " 6-8

Turnips per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.50

Flour Australian " \$4.50

Flour Shanghai " \$2.40

Rice per 200 lbs. \$7.50

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottle 20

Chinese dairies " 11

Fodder

Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.25

Brass " " \$



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Oct. 11	—	Vancouver	Montague	Br. C.P.	
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Yonemura	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 25	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Andes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 26	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 27	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 21	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 8	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Tateyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Shishin Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 14	—	Kobe	Sakaki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 15	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Sakaki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 16	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 17	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Y. Hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 18	—	Nagasaki	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.
Oct. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Marseilles	Taisoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct.	—	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 6	—	D.L. Swallow and Hongkong	Kaitong	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 6	—	Hongkong	Kaitong	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 7	4.30	Ningpo	Yankee	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Oct. 7	4.30	Ningpo	Yankee	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Oct. 8	—	Hongkong & Manila	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 8	—	D.L. Swallow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 8	—	D.L. Swallow	Singap.	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10	—	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunling	Br. B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct. 6	—	D.L. Newchwang	Holbow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 6	—	noon W. W. Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 6	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 6	—	10.00 W. W. Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 8	—	1.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 10	—	10.00 W. W. Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 11	—	2.00 Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 18	—	4.00 Vladivostok	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nankin	Br. E. & S.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takemura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, October 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nankin, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Hwabta, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Postwharf Monday, October 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Kaitow, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, October 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain A. B. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Central Wharf on Tuesday, October 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tuckow, tons 5,170, Captain Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, October 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Taisan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, October 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

**AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunling, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at daylight.

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via P.O.**—CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Thursday, Oct. 14, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harria, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 5, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NEUCHWANG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Holbow, Captain F. W. Dillon, will leave on Sunday, October 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN and DAIREN.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Wednesday, October 9, at daylight.

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & AN-TUNG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shenkung, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN and DAIREN.**—The Str. Daiichi Maru, Captain H. Miyaji, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Sunday, October 20, at daylight.

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.**—The S.S. Shinyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain H. Naagno, will be despatched on Saturday, October 5. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via KOBE YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Andes Maru, Captain —, will be despatched on Friday, October 25. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.**—The O.S.K. Steamer Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, October 26. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kaitow, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, October 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 7, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, October 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, October 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y. Hama	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
S. P.	—	—	Quince	Am. g-b				
M.M.B.	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b				
PAOBI	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b				
PAOBI	—	—	Woodlark	Br. g-b				
RNB	—	—	Rinoha	Br. g-b				

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 4	Nagasaki	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 4	4.00 P.O. Fuchow	Hsinchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 4	4.00 P.O. Tientsin and Dairen	Koh Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ruiwo	Jap. T.M. & Co.	
Oct. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafno Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 4	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 4	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.	

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 5	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 5	Japan	Maynet	Jap. M.B.K.	
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 16	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 24	Japan	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 25	Cruise	Pacific	Dan. G.N. Tel. Co.	
Sept. 27	Cruise	Pingcheong	Chl. Customs	
Sept. 27	Cruise	Likang	Chl. Customs	
Sept. 29	Cruise	Eurylochus	Chl. Customs	
Sept. 30	Hankow	Hwabta	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	Japan	Maynet Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 1	Japan	Melhu Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 1	Japan	Tateyama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 1	Japan	Fengtien	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 3	Wenhaiwei	Kaitong	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 3	Hankow	Meifoo	Am. S. O. Co.	
Oct. 3	Antung	Tenhu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 3	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 3	Japan	Skinny Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 3	Japan	Dakoku Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 3	Nagasaki	Agasawara Maru	Jap. J. P. O.	

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rat.
Today	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan & America via Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, U.S.A. & Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka and Tientsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y. Hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
via S. U. A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan & America via Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peking and Tientsin every day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ningpo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomorrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong and beyond	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila Direct	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow and Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow and Canton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monday, October 7.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday, October 9.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom via Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tungchow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A Money orders and parcel post until 12 noon.  
B Parcels only.  
C Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.  
D Letters and boxes with declared value 9 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m.  
E Money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.  
F Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.  
G Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.  
Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)  
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government.  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.  
(Subject to Alteration)

**EUROPEAN LINE**  
For Marseilles  
For Genoa  
**AMERICAN LINE**  
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, etc.

Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, R. C.  
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.  
"ANDES MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. — Oct. 24 Oct. 25.  
"MANILA MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Oct. 25 Oct. 26.

For Hongkong  
"CHICAGO MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Oct. 14 Oct. 15.  
For Tientsin and Dairen

KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Oct. 6 Oct. 9.  
DAICHI MARU (1,200 tons) Capt. H. Miyaji, Oct. 13 Oct. 20.  
KEELUNG MARU (1,659 tons) Capt. Y. Fuchami, Oct. 20 Oct. 22.  
For Fuchow, Keelung, (Tientsin) and Fukuoka

KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Oct. 22 Oct. 24.  
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—  
M. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
Union Building, 4 The Bund  
Tel. Central 4234 and 4235

## Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. Mulshun.  
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. E. Gilchrist and child, and Miss V. C. Hill.  
Per C.N. s.s. Nankin from River Ports: Mrs. and Miss Trueman, Mrs. Sagan, Mrs. Habcock and child, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Hide and child, Mrs. Hides, child and nurse, Mstr. Cnetis and Mr. W. A. Jones.  
Per C.M. s.s. Hwabta from Hankow: Mr. A. F. Gaff.

## Sicawei Weather Report



## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
\*(For Liverpool.)

Ship	Tons
ITO MARU	12,500
KITANO MARU	10,000

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Oct.	Nov.
KATORI MARU	12,000	Capt. I. Noma	Oct. 28	
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekino	Nov. 18	

## CHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Oct.	Nov.
WATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruguchi	Oct. 2	
SAIKU MARU	4,500	Capt. T. Oishi	Oct. 18	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Oct. 17	

## SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Oct.	Nov.
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Oct. 5	
ONE MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Masuda	Oct. 6	
WAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Oct. 12	
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. P. Saito	Oct. 19	

## FOR JAPAN

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Oct.	Nov.
SHINSHUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. P. Yamazaki	Oct. 14	

## KORE TO SHANGHAI

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Oct.	Nov.
KAKO MARU	10,000	Capt. R. Shimizu	Oct. 18	

## FOR HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Oct.	Nov.
KATORI MARU	12,000		Oct. 6	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tomawa	Dec. 4	

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Oct.	Nov.
SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 24	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26	

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia, (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Oct.	Nov.
WANGO MARU	14,000		Oct. 16	
NEKO MARU	10,000		Nov. 20	
AKI MARU	12,500			

## SALUTHA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## SUNDAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE AND FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

T. ISHUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

## DOLLAR S. S. LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

VANCOUVER

## SAILINGS

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . . . OCTOBER  
S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" . . . OCTOBER  
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . . NOVEMBER  
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" . . . DECEMBER

Through Railway Bills of Lading Issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.

apply to

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2303.

## Germans Fighting In Desperation

(Continued from Page 1)

Canadian divisions between the Cotelet and the River Sense.

As the climax of the war approaches the fighting grows more intense and more stupendous. Never was such a searching test of human endurance and the killing pace cannot be long maintained.

The consensus of the correspondents yesterday was that the German resistance had stiffened and the enemy was fighting with the utmost desperation in an attempt to hold vital positions. The struggle was most furious on the road to Cambrai, which the German High Command evidently considers essential to the whole line of defense. Twelve German divisions have been flung into this sector since September 27 of which six are on a front of five miles.

On the other hand the British troops are fighting with incomparable spirit and advancing steadily, if more slowly, than recently.

The fact that the Germans have deliberately set fire to Cambrai shows that they have no hope of saving the town.

Several papers express the opinion that in view of the wanton destruction of cities like Cambrai, the Allies should announce their intention of reprisals.

Rapture Of Front Threatened It is pointed out that Marshal Foch's skill in threatening the enemy with a strategical rupture of his front at three points namely, at Metz, in central France and in Belgium, accounts for the apprehension of the enemy of a disaster and the consequent hardening of his resistance.

Reuter's agency learns that the news early this afternoon from the West front shows that the advance between St. Quentin and Cambrai, where the enemy's lines have been broken, is threatening his line of retreat from the Oise to St. Gobain. In view of the loss of St. Quentin and the lines northward, a retirement of the enemy on a fairly large scale is probable. This is all that it is prudent to predict at present.

There was a feeling of greater buoyancy on the Stock Exchange this afternoon than for a long time and consols and also Russian mineral and oil shares were firmer.

A German official communique reports: We withdrew parts of our salient lines near St. Quentin, northward of Rheims and westward of the Argonne.

The enemy obtained a footing in Ledeghem.

Our counter-attack regained the eastern part of the town.

On the fifth day of the battle of Cambrai we repulsed seven assaults northward of Saucourt and further

south. The enemy advanced beyond Abancourt and Batigny and towards Cuvillers. A counter-attack drove him back beyond Abancourt and Batigny. The enemy's assault broke down at and south of Cambrai. The enemy captured Rumilly and occupied St. Quentin.

British Clearing Up Gains We withdrew from the Vesle northward of Rheims.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening: Although the fighting blazed up this morning with great intensity, later the infantry fighting decreased along the Cambrai-St. Quentin front where we are busy mopping up and consolidating our gains.

The Canadian attack yesterday anticipated a very heavy assault by the enemy, engaging two fresh divisions of storm troops. Hence furious fighting took place in which the Canadians gradually gained the mastery.

The enemy is unquestionably beginning to feel the heavy loss he has sustained in war materials and for some time past he has employed liquid air as a substitute for high explosives.

In forcing the Beaufort-Wiancourt (?) line yesterday the English 32nd Division bore a conspicuous share, finally breaking through the last outpost of the Siegfried line, which enabled the attack to swing northwards toward the Germans massed below Cambrai.

The statement that the Germans have set fire to Cambrai appears not to be confirmed and it is now believed that the fire was caused by the burning of their dumps.

In the attack along the bank of the canal northwest and southeast of Vendhuile, our troops relieved a party of Americans who had been surrounded the day before and had put up a magnificent resistance, though outnumbered. The ground was strewn with German dead.

We have made satisfactory progress eastwards in various parts of the new battlefield.

General von Ludendorff has issued an order for the immediate creation of a special anti-tank barrage composed of mines and concrete obstacles in front of positions exposed to attack. It has been decided by the Germans to use minenwerfer projectiles for this purpose. One such anti-tank zone is already in existence north of Rheims while others have been identified on various parts of the front.

Gain North Of Cambrai London, October 2.—Reuter's agency learns that there has been very heavy fighting today from St. Quentin to Flanders, with little to show for it except sanguinary enemy losses. As was expected, the enemy reacted most heavily north of St. Quentin, but here we have broken through the enemy's last line in the Hindenburg system.

We gained a little ground near Gheluwe, in Flanders, and captured

Fleurbaix, southwards of Arras.

There are indications that the enemy is preparing shortly to retire between La Bassée and Lens.

We gained ground north of Cambrai on an extended front in an attack northwards of here. On a

front of five miles the enemy has thrown in eleven divisions, determined not to give ground unless compelled to do so.

Great progress was made between the Vesle and the Aisne. The enemy has retired to the Aisne-Marne Canal north of Rheims. The enemy was forced back upon the river line on the whole of this front with the exception of a small sector four miles wide and one mile deep at the extreme northern corner of the Canal, where the enemy is fighting on the south bank of the Aisne near Gerincourt Wood, roughly on the Rheims-Laon road.

## Fighting In Air

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Aviation.—The weather was fine but cloudy yesterday.

Our low-flying machines were very active, machine-gunning trenches and bombing and stampeding gun teams. We took more than 1,700 photographs. We dropped thirty tons of bombs during the day-time and sixteen tons during the night.

We heavily attacked the railway junctions at Valenciennes, Audnoy and Busigny and set fire to two of them.

There was much fighting in the air on the German side of the lines. We destroyed twenty-one aeroplanes and drove down eight out of control. Fifteen British machines are missing.

## CHEER FROM DENVER

A Coloradan Has Started A Reform In Woman's Footgear

From Denver, Col., comes a word of cheer to State Press from a highly intelligent reader who wishes to join S. P. in the latter's campaign against silly shoes. "Not long ago I paid fourteen bucks for a pair of white kid monstrosities for my wife which blew up in five weeks," writes the Denver gentleman—referring to the shoes and not the lady as having blown up. "I later planked down twelve from men for a pair of Oxford," continues the Coloradan, "which blew up in three weeks."

Then I went shopping myself for my wife and bought her a pair of sensible shoes, with sensible heels and sensible leather, for which I paid \$6.95, and they are real shoes. "More men," continues our interesting correspondent, "have cast admiring glances at her footgear since I bought those shoes than ever before since our happy married life began."

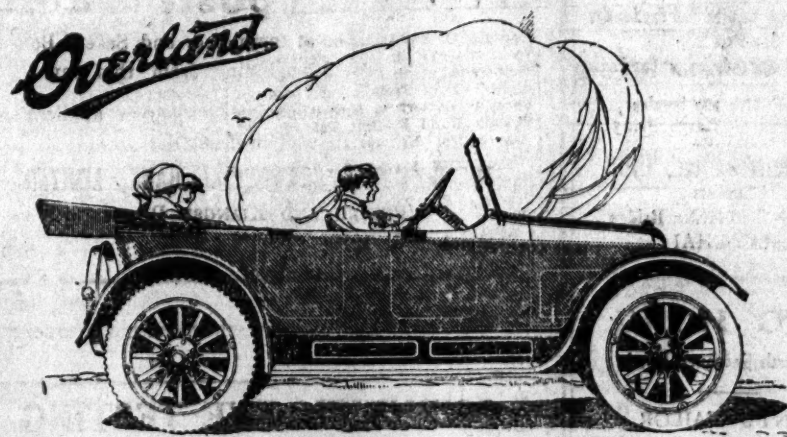
State Press considers this little bit of domestic history the best thing in the paper today. It shows how foolish it is for the sensible wives of sensible men to buy silly shoes for a silly price when they might buy safe and sane and admirable footgear for less money and with double the satisfaction. Of course it may sometimes be worth while to pay "fourteen bucks" for a pair of shoes if they are good shoes and serviceable and comfortable. But to pay that price for a couple of corn-grinders and tendon kinkers is downright foolishness.

To look at a woman inching along in tight, high-heeled shoes, her feet and limbs aching from sole to Psyche knot, arouses in the onlookers not admiration, but mirth—mirth mixed somewhat with sympathy for the poor nut. Short skirts call for neat shoes and hose; no doubt about that. But neat shoes, lady citizen, does not mean toy shoes. It means genteel shoes. There is an air of gentility about the right sort of shoe, even if it be cheap, that does not attach to the fancy gauds which cost a lot of money and which some bad judges assume to mark the wearer as being smartly dressed at the bottom. The true aim of all tasteful dressers is to so emphasize their good judgment as to produce in their costumery the unmistakable insignia of refinement—and refinement, dear ladies, is not a matter of aches and pains, but of that same gentility which we mentioned a moment ago.

Gentility in a woman is the same as in a man; but for a man to wear vain and ridiculous and nerve-racking things on his feet wouldn't have any tendency to make him a gentleman, would it? And, listen, wim-men—if you wear silly shoes and say they are worth the money and that your feet don't hurt, where do you expect to go when you die with that kind of a job sticking out of your face?—State Press in Galveston News.

## Week Sisters

Some married women are so weak that they allow their husbands to keep part of their salaries.—Idaho Statesman.



## The Thrift Car

The exceptional value of the famous Overland is further emphasized by present-day thrift demands.

It has the beauty accommodations and livability that meet the demands of the family as well as — the constancy and economy for innumerable business needs.

Get demonstrations of cars in stock

## The Central Garage

2a Jinkee Road

'Phone 3809

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday



# Business and Official Notices



## Notice to American Citizens

American citizens desiring their passports vised must make application at this office four clear days exclusive of Sunday before departure from Shanghai.

American Consulate-General

19568



## Notice to Exporters

The American Consulate General is in receipt of instructions to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation of furs not on the skins, prepared for hatters' use, including furs carotred, have been revoked as to ocean shipments after September 15, 1918. No further licenses will be issued for the importation of the above named commodities.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,  
American Consul in Charge.  
Shanghai, October 2, 1918.

19577

## YOUR HAIR

Our Healthful and Refreshing  
**BAY RUM**  
Cleanses the scalp and strengthens the hair

Put up in the following combinations to suit different requirements.

Bay Rum Pure  
Bay Rum with Quinine and Cartharides  
Bay Rum Oily  
Bay Rum Oily with Quinine and Cartharides

In sprinker top bottles  
Small \$0.75—Large \$1.25

**MACTAVISH & CO., LTD.**  
Chemists  
Opposite the Garden Bridge  
SHANGHAI

## SING HONG

11 North Szechuen Road.

## GENT'S TAILOR

You are cordially invited to visit our new store which has just been completely equipped. We carry a complete stock of gentlemen's supplies. Competent tailors have been engaged who will satisfy our customers in style and cuts.

Our motto is

"Satisfaction and Low Cost"

19575

## Dr. James Yulking

Men's Diseases only  
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Y. 383 North Szechuen Road.  
Special rates to men in uniform.

AMERICAN  
APPLE CIDER  
APPLE CIDER  
APPLE CIDER  
SWEET  
PURE  
&  
WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels  
and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION No. 2537.

### FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,

N. O. LINDALL,  
Acting Secretary  
Council Room,  
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.

19444

## TURKISH BATH

### and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SEETO,  
Tel. N. 3768, 25 North Szechuen Road



## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,  
Stove Polish, Door Springs and  
Vacuum Bottles. 17997

## ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

### Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2941

Dr. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Tokio and  
Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine,  
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases,  
Confinement, Surgery,  
Skin Diseases,  
Venereal Diseases.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to inform the Public the new

## Safety Deposit Vault

of this bank has been completed, and Safety Boxes  
may be rented beginning from this day.

Booklets and Regulations will be given on application  
Inspection invited

## THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED

PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS

September 5, 1918.

19306

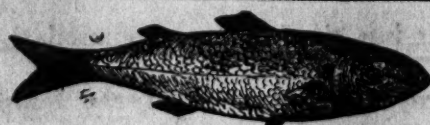
## SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING



Refraction and Manufacturing  
**TORIC LENSES**  
Accurate lens grinding. Sun  
Glasses and Goggles.

**THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.**

69 Nanjing Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1943  
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)



## I. SHAININ & CO.

notify their patrons that on October 9th their Branch Store at  
12 Nanjing Road, known as the "Home of Delicacies," will  
be removed to  
100 SZECHUEN ROAD,  
corner of Jinkee Road, opposite Pathe Freres.

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanjing Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces.

Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of

FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE

## PROTECT YOUR CHEQUES AND SCRIP

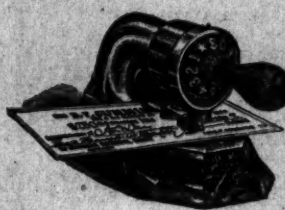
We have

"Perforators"

"Punches"

"Writers"

"Protectographs"



For Amonuts, Numbers, Dating, etc.

Telephone  
Central  
4778

**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.**

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Telephone  
Central  
4778



## Battery

is a battery of the highest  
quality, scientifically de-  
signed to insure the utmost in power, capa-  
city and long life, backed by real service.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

## MASON & CO.

### CONFECTIONERS

No. 22 BUBBLING WELD ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)  
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions  
Telephone Central 3329



## Electric Radiators

Consumers who in past winter seasons  
have hired electric radiators from the  
Department are advised to make early  
application for hire again this season.  
Do not let the first cold snap find you  
without your electric fire.

BE PREPARED.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT**  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: American gentleman  
desires a nicely furnished room and  
bath. Central district, near Bund;  
occupy at once. Apply to Box 15,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

19582 O. 6.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 10

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translator work,  
undertakes translation in English  
and Chinese of agreements, peti-  
tions, letters, legal documents, adver-  
tisements, and commercial docu-  
ments, etc. Please apply to Chang  
Nich-yun, 1 Museum Road, or  
P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite  
West End Lane.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back  
(with bathrooms and verandah), to  
let. Good table.  
Telephone North 422.

#### CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and  
small comfortable rooms with  
bath-rooms attached. Accommo-  
dation for table boarders. Apply  
Mrs. G. Pollock.

6 FOOCHOW ROAD, first-floor.

High-class residential or business  
flat of six rooms. Steam heat,  
modern baths, hardwood floors.  
Apply premises.

19599

TO LET: Nicely furnished flat,  
bathroom and kitchen attached,  
also single room with bath. Apply  
to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

19584 O. 10

TO LET, in Western district, com-  
fortably furnished bed-sitting-room  
with board. Modern bath. Apply  
to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

19558 O. 5

TO LET, small furnished room,  
with board, in Western district  
with private family, \$60. Apply to  
Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

19580 O. 5

TO LET: 51 Szechuen Road,  
unfurnished rooms, single suites or  
flats. Steam heat, hardwood  
floors, modern baths, hot water  
services.

19539

### EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG Englishman requires  
lessons in shorthand and typing.  
Please state system of shorthand  
and full particulars, to Box 23,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

19595 O. 6

EXPERIENCED Chinese lady  
teacher desires a few pupils to teach  
the Shanghai Dialect. Apply to  
Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.

19542 O. 5

EXPERIENCED lady teacher de-  
sires to give lessons in English.  
Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

19525 O. 6

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Modern office 20' x  
48' in new fireproof building,  
steam-heated, modern elevator, oak  
floors. Will partition to suit tenant;  
lights included; ready November

1st. Good location. Apply to Box  
10, THE CHINA PRESS.

19576 O. 9

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Nursery governess or  
lady nurse for Yokohama, to take  
entire charge of boy (5) and girl  
(4). State age, qualifications,  
nationality and salary required. In-  
terview can be arranged in Shang-  
hai. Apply to Box 12, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

19579 O. 9

### SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT stenographer and typist  
(British) wishes position in a  
private office, or could call daily  
for work to be done at home. Good  
salary required. Apply to Box 21,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

19592 O. 6

WELL-EDUCATED young Rus-  
sian lady, with knowledge of  
French, English, having worked in  
large firms in Petrograd and  
Moscow, seeks position. Gives  
lessons in Russian. Reply to Box  
20, THE CHINA PRESS, or  
telephone Central 1871, Room 11.

19591 O. 6

LADY, one year's experience, seeks  
position as stenographer and typist.  
Hard-working and trustworthy.  
Reply to Box 17, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

19585 O. 6

### OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, one office room  
in Central district. Reply to Box  
9, THE CHINA PRESS.

19573 O. 6

### DANCING

PROFESSIONAL dancer, B.  
Richards, is willing to take more  
pupils in latest ball-room dancing.  
Also special dances. Classes ar-  
ranged if desired. Children's fancy  
and special dances taught by lady  
teacher. Telephone Central 2283.

19598 O. 8

MODERN DANCING: Miss  
Mollie Willoughby, of London and  
New York, latest One-step, Fox-  
Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tango, etc.  
Individual instruction. No classes.  
By appointment, letter or phone.  
Now Palace Hotel.

19448 O. 6

### Exchange and Mart

ADVERTISER has a few riding  
and carriage ponies for sale. Guar-  
anteed perfectly sound. Apply to  
Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

19593 O. 9

FOR SALE: Auto-ped in good  
condition, brand-new tyres, Tls.  
95.00. Please apply to Box 18,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

19588 O. 9

WANTED, 12 or 20-bore shot-  
gun. Hammerless and ejector guns  
preferable. Please apply to Box 11,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

19578 O. 5

FOR SALE: Second-hand textile  
machinery, machine parts and ac-  
cessories. Please write for list of  
such machinery and accessories, ad-  
dressing the Heng Foong Cotton  
Mfg. Co., Yangtzepoo.

19543 O. 5